The New-York Times.

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A MYSTERIOUS PRISONER.

A Man Manacled and Guarded on a Hasty Journey.

He is Supposed to be the Notorious John H. Surratt.

His Transmission from Cairo to Washington.

PAINFUL EXTENT OF PUBLIC CURIOSITY.

He is Recognized in Baltimore, but is Another Man at Washington.

NOBODY KNOWS ANYTHING ABOUT IT

But He Proves to be a Rebel Captain Taken in Texas.

He is Thought to Have Been Concerned with Booth.

CAIRO, Sunday, July 30, 1865.

Officers and a squad of men arrived last night on the steamer *City of Alton*, with a prisoner, heavily ironed, that excited much curiosity among the people. The prisoner was a good-looking, well-dressed young man, apparently 23 or 24 years old. He was heavily ironed, and also chained to one of the guard. Those having him in charge refused to answer all questions as to who he was or what he was arrested for. Among the passengers who came up on the boat it was reported he was young SURRATT, and that he had been captured in Mexico, and was now on his way to Washington.

HARRISBURGH, Tuesday, Aug. 1.

A man supposed to be JOHN H. SURRATT, one of the conspirators implicated in the assassination of President LINCOLN, arrived here in manacles, and under a proper guard, in the morning train from Pittsburgh, and left for Washington in the Northern Central train at noon to-day. He was arrested somewhere in Texas.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Aug. 2.

The person arrested in Texas recently, and supposed to be JOHN H. SURRATT, one of the assassins, passed Relay Station this morning, en route for Washington, heavily ironed and under guard.

He was recognized at the station by a familiar acquaintance and old friend, who was allowed to speak to the prisoner, and who says positively that the man in irons is JOHN H. SURRATT.

The deposition of this person was at once taken and forwarded to Washington.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Aug. 2.

The man brought hither from the West whom some supposed to be JOHN H. SURRATT, is said in quarters where the truth is known to be some other individual. His real name is thus far kept a secret.

The *Star* says:

At 10:20 o'clock this morning, the train from Baltimore brought in the prisoner reported to be JOHN H. SURRATT, in charge of Capt. SMITH, of the Second United States Artillery, and Provost-Marshal of Memphis, Tenn., and under guard of a Sergeant and three men of the One Hundred and Twentieth Illinois Regiment.

He was heavily ironed and on his arrival at the depot was immediately escorted to a carriage, and driven to the Provost-Marshal's office, when Col. INGRAHAM ordered him to be committed to the Old Capitol Prison.

He was arrested in Memphis, on Wednesday, July 19, by Capt. SMITH, not on suspicion of being JOHN H. SURRATT as has been intimated, but on the charge of having been engaged in the conspiracy, and it is said that the evidence against him is very conclusive.

He gives his name as JOHN RYAN, and states that he is from Texas, and has been a Captain in the Confederate service.

He bears a singular resemblance in features to the Surratt family, but those who knew JOHN H. SURRATT when here are positive that this man is not him.

The prisoner is dressed in grey, with a light-colored slouch-hat, and is about five feet seven inches in height, rather slim, and slender frame, light or sandy hair, fair complexion, slightly freckled, light blue eyes, sharp nose, rather long, and has the knuckle of the little finger of the right hand shot off, apparently by a ball.

From the Harrisburgh Telegraph, Aug. 1.

A good deal of excitement was created this morning at the railroad depot, by the discovery of the fact that JOHN H. SURRATT, one of the parties to the murder of Mr. LINCOLN, and who has been a fugitive from justice since that tragic event, was in the city, in custody of a guard of soldiers, on his way for Washington City. Several persons claiming to know the murderer, readily recognized him, but the soldiers who had the wretch in charge were exceedingly reticent as to his identity, and even denied that their prisoner was the murderer SURRATT. The officer in charge of SURRATT arrived from the West at an hour when no connection could be made with the train South, and the party was therefore compelled to lay over until the departure of the cars for Baltimore at 2:30 to-morrow morning.

In conversation with an officer professing to have a full knowledge of the capture of SURRATT, we learned that his pursuers first got on his trail at Memphis, Tenn. It appears that the SURRATT family have many acquaintances in that city—Marylanders, who went South at the opening of the rebellion. It is also alleged that Mrs. SURRATT originally emigrated from Memphis to Maryland, and that JOHN still has relatives in that part of Tennessee. Be this as it may, it was certainly ascertained that JOHN H. SURRATT had taken refuge in Memphis, and that he was compelled to flee from that locality by the knowledge of his presence having been discovered. From Memphis he was traced into Arkansas, through which State he was steadily pursued into Louisiana, where, for a time, SURRATT managed to elude his pursuers, who were diligently searching for him. At this critical period, by the merest accident, it was ascertained that he had passed on to Texas. This fact was communicated to the pursuing party by a soldier who was on his way Northward, and who mentioned the circumstances of having suspected that he saw SURRATT, or a man very much like him, traveling toward Brownsville. The pursuers again took up the trail, and as they traveled, step by step, they traced the guilty, flying murderer by his description, until they reached the neighborhood of Brownsville, where it is unmistakably ascertained that SURRATT was concealed. His capture was a surprise, of the ordinary character which needs no description here. When his pursuers came upon him, he was in no condition to resist. All he did was by expostulation, zealously insisting that his arrest was an imposition, and almost denying that he was SURRATT, before he was charged with any identity to that criminal.

The duty of conveying SURRATT from Brownsville thus far was an important and even hazardous one. At many points along the road attention was attracted to the prisoner by the fact of his being heavily ironed, and in localities where no allusion could have been possibly made to the name or character of the prisoner, there were parties who recognized him by his resemblance to his sister—these parties having seen that afflicted young lady during the trial of her mother in Washington City. In appearance SURRATT is of fair complexion, with light auburn, crisp and curly hair, in height about five feet seven and a-half inches, and weighing one hundred and forty-five pounds. An officer who had charge of Mrs. SURRATT, before and at the time of her execution, was presented by her with a miniature of her son JOHN. This officer is now in this city, with this identical miniature in his possession. Comparison of this miniature and the prisoner in charge of the guard who left this city to-day, disclosed a wonderful and startling resemblance, which left no doubt on the minds of those who had a glance at both, that JOHN H. SURRATT is on his way to the gallows.

It will be remembered that JOHN H. SURRATT was engaged, during the rebellion, as a bearer of dispatches from the Baltimore traitor-sympathizers to the traitor-chiefs in Richmond, and bearing back, also, from the latter to the former such instructions as were necessary for the performance of their part in the rebellion. During the trial of the conspirators, it appeared in evidence that SURRATT was in Richmond the day preceding the night of Mr. LINCOLN's assassination. It would seem, therefore, that SURRATT, after performing his full share in the work of the assassination, had taken his position in Richmond, where he would learn the news, and afterward make the necessary movement for his own protection. His friends in the North concocted and circulated the story that he had been traced to the doors of a monastery in Canada, where, of course, the pursuit ended, as when a sinner enters such an abode he is safe from the arrest of man. This bogus story attracted the officers of justice from SURRATT for a while, he in the meantime abandoning Richmond, striking out for the mountains of Tennessee, where he lurked until it was safe for him to seek the protection and shelter of his friends in Memphis. We have already referred to the story of his departure and pursuit from that city.

The prisoner is heavily ironed. Besides the manacles on his hands and feet, attached to his ankles are two heavy iron balls, of a weight sufficient to render the assistance of two men necessary to carry those balls while the prisoner walks. During the morning SURRATT was confined at the United States Hotel, well guarded by the soldiers in charge. At the hour of the departure of the trains southward over the Northern Central Railroad, we were informed by an attaché at the United States Hotel, that it was discovered the baggage of the escorting party, which had been accidentally left at Pittsburgh, did not come on with the train from the West at 1:30 P. M. This necessarily detained the party at the United States Hotel until the departure of the next train for Baltimore, which we believe will not be until 2:30 to-morrow morning.

THE LATEST.

NOT JOHN H. SURRATT, BUT JOHN G. RYAN, SUPPOSED TO HAVE BEEN ENGAGED IN BOOTH'S CONSPIRACY.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Aug. 2—12 P. M.

The person recently arrested and brought to this city, and who, without apparent reason was supposed to be JOHN H. SURRATT, gives his name as JOHN G. RYAN, from Texas, late a Captain in the rebel service. It was reported that he was engaged in the BOOTH conspiracy. Much unnecessary mystery has been attached to this arrest.

MEXICAN AFFAIRS.

Political Agitation—The Empire or the Republic—Progress of the War in the Several Provinces—Kirby Smith and Benjamin in Havana.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

HAVANA, Saturday, July 29, 1865.

The latest arrivals from Vera Cruz bring news from that port up to the 23d, and the intelligence from the City of Mexico is up to the 18th. But little of consequence has occurred lately. The most characteristic feature is the boldness with which many of the organs of the Liberals enunciate their opinions. The *Idea Liberal*, of Puebla, frankly asks for a convention of representatives of the people, which shall have the power of deciding whether the government shall be Imperial or Republican, and has no doubt that such a measure would prevent any risk of war with the United States. The *Sombra* insists in considering an appeal to the nation as the political panacea. The *Era*, however, in calling attention to the warnings given to two journals, observes that the government is resolved not to permit, for the future, certain disputes which only tend to revive former animosities.

Great complaints are made of the state of the roads which, radiating from Puebla, lead to Mexico, Vera Cruz, Atlixco, Matamoras and Tlaxcala.

Monterey was occupied by a part of the French troops under Col. JEANNIGROS, and were commanded by Major DE LA HAYRIE. This officer had issued several orders, such as: Any person who attacks a French soldier shall be punished with death, and for offences of this kind the city will be fined. At the tattoo or drum call all liquor stores must be closed. The inhabitants must deliver up to the military authorities all swords, daggers, pistols and guns. It is prohibited to carry arms without permission. Fifteen families from Texas had arrived at Monterey. The family of Gen. PUEBLETA assert that he was not killed.

Letters from Mazatlan mention that Gen. CASTAGNY, who commands the First Division of the Light Corps, had gone to Durango, escorted by two companies of infantry and a squadron of the African Light Horse, commanded by Capt. BANLINCOURT. Durango will in future be the headquarters of this division. Baron AYMARD continues to command the French troops in Sinaloa.

Military operations against the Republican troops in these districts and in the neighboring State of Sonora were begun after the rainy season. An expedition of French and Mexican troops is being prepared to operate in Lower California.

In Sinaloa and Sonora the Republicans still continued to occupy Culiacan, Alamos, Hermosillo and Ures. The Constitutionalist Governor of Lower California, who was supposed to wish well to the empire, has resolved to retire to San Francisco, leaving Don A. PEDRIN in his place.

Nothing of importance has happened in the country around San Luis Potosi, but the Imperialists are sanguine that when Gen. DOUAI arrives, which is soon to be, then that city becomes the centre of great operations. The Republicans occupy the districts of Guadalcazar and Rioverde, but the leaders are asserted to have quarreled, and, refusing the act in concert, each undertakes to be on his own hook. Their enemies estimate their numbers at 1,200 men, badly armed.

It is a fact that in Santa Barbara there were French soldiers, who were also in Tula on the 10th of this month. It is also certain that Gen. NEIGRE is marching with over one thousand men by the Durango road, so that the guerrillas may find themselves suddenly attacked along the Tampico road, and also by that which leads from Matehuala to the district that is at present the scene of their depredations. In such an eventuality the most easy way for them to escape is by Huasteca, where, however, they can arrive only in small parties. Perhaps later they will wish to go as far as Tulancingo, for such, at least, was the notion of NEGRETE.

Letters from Tepic say that the Indian tribes of the Mayos and Yaquis had rebelled against the Republican Governor of Sonora, Don IGNACIO PESQUEIRA.

A paper of Mineral de Catorce complains of the scenes of disorder which have continually taken place since the pronunciamiento. Catorce is asserted to be constantly filled with armed bands, who plunder and demand forced loans in the name of the republic. The writer complains that the last time they remained there four days, and their violence exceeded all that had ever been witnessed in the worst days. Those who began the movement were at first but a handful, but have had their numbers increased, firstly by the band from the Valley Purisima, and afterward by 400 well-armed men, who were with NEGRETE till his troops dispersed. The writer calls for speedy action, otherwise affairs will go as in Michoacan, and the effect will be felt in the neighboring departments.

The communication between San Luis and Matamoras continues interrupted. The situation of the department was bad, but a French force had arrived at Tampico, and was expected, in combination with the other troops, to act promptly against the Republican officers ESCOVEDO and MENDEZ, in the direction of Saltillo and Tula, of Tamaulipas, and so clear the communication with the port of Tampico.

The system of strategy adopted by the Republican Generals, namely, to avoid encounters with their pursuers, is now beginning to be well known, and makes many an exultant French commander doubt as to the worth of his *modestly*-worn laurels.

Complaints are made from Morelia as to the atrocities committed by the band under UYALDE, in Cuitzco, but how far colored by party feeling it is impossible to say.

Some parties have proposed to make a railway from Guaymas to Hermosillo and Libertad, on the Gulf of California; they are to have permission on giving proper guarantees.

In consequence of a hurricane, a column of water was precipitated upon the hills to the north of Silao, thus causing the destruction of a part of that town and much misery. One thousand dollars were sent by MAXIMILIAN to help to relieve the distressed.

A lost Israelite, J. P. BENJAMIN, formerly too well known at Richmond, stepped ashore in Havana on Tuesday from the English schooner *Britannia*, which had brought him from Nassau. He fled from Florida in a little boat, was picked up by an English schooner, the crew of which, neglecting the precaution taken by Jonah's maritime friends, were wrecked off one of the Bahamas. But BENJAMIN was not born to be drowned, so escaped to Nassau and hence here.

KIRBY SMITH, Ex-Gov. REYNOLDS and Capt. BEAUREGARD have also arrived at Havana, from Vera Cruz, by the Barcelona steamer. LARA.

FROM THE MEXICAN BORDBR.

Gen. Steele in Command at Brazos Santiago—Proclamation of Cortinas.

Correspondence of the New-Orleans Times.

BROWNSVILLE, Texas, Tuesday, July 18, 1865.

It is already known to you that Maj.-Gen. FREDERICK STEELE is in command of all the United States troops on the Rio Grande. The following is the official order announcing the fact:

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES ON THE RIO GRANDE, BRAZOS SANTIAGO, Texas, June 9, 1865.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 1.—In pursuance of instructions from headquarters of the army, through Maj.-Gen. E. R. S. CANBY, the undersigned hereby assumes command of the United States forces on the Rio Grande. F. STEELE, Major-General U. S. Vols.

Official: J. LYMAN, Lieut. and A. D. C.

I also inclose the order of Gen. STEELE announcing his staff appointments:

HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES FORCES ON THE RIO GRANDE, BRAZOS SANTIAGO, Texas, June 9, 1865.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 2.—The following-named officers are announced on the staff of the Major-General Commanding:

Col. CHARLES BLACK, 37th Illinois Infantry, Provost-Marshal-General.

Lieut.-Col. L. H. WHITTLESEY, 11th Wisconsin Infantry, Assistant Inspector-General.

Brevet Major C. S. MCENTEE, A. Q. M. United States Volunteers, Chief Quartermaster.

Surgeon E. P. MORONG, United States Volunteers, Chief Medical Officer.

Capt. JOHN F. LACEY, United States Volunteers, Assistant Adjutant-General.

Capt. LAWRENCE RHOADES, C. S., United States Volunteers, Chief Commissary of Subsistence.

Brevet Capt. C. J. ALLEN, Engineers Corps, U. S. A., Chief Engineer.

First Lieut. JOSEPH LYMAN, 29th Iowa Infantry, A. D. C.

Second Lieut. R. A. KENT, 29th Illinois Infantry, A. D. C.

First Lieut. R. P. STRONG, Signal Corps, U. S. A., Chief Signal Officer.

F. STEELE, Major-General, U. S. Vols.

Official: J. LYMAN, Lieut. and A. D. C.

By the following circular it will be seen that CORTINAS is determined to punish the several unauthorized bands of armed men that are prowling around the country robbing both friend and foe. It is supposed that the principal object of the circular is to bring to his senses Gen. CANALES, who is in the neighborhood of San Fernando with about 400 men, doing nothing in the world but levying taxes upon the people for the support of his "army."

DE LEON, the civil Governor of Tamaulipas, is also at the head of about five hundred men somewhere in that State, doing the enemy no injury, but refusing to recognize the authority of CORTINAS, who is regularly commissioned Brigadier-General and assigned to the command of the Liberal troops operating on the Rio Grande, by NEGRETE, the Minister of War and General-in-Chief of the Republican armies.

If CANALES and DE LEON would rise superior to mere personal prejudices, and unite their forces with those of CORTINAS, they would be able to sweep the last vestige of Imperialism from the State of Tamaulipas, and hold full sway the entire length of the Rio Grande. As it is, CORTINAS seems to be the only Liberal chief with the disposition, enterprise or courage to annoy the Imperial troops. He compelled LOPEZ to evacuate Camargo a few weeks ago, and now holds them so fast in Matamoras that they dare not show their heads outside the fortifications, except in formidable bodies. It is a fact that cannot be disputed that CORTINAS' men are now, and have been for months past, within from one to six miles of Matamoras, and MEJIA has never ventured on an attack.

Here is the circular spoken of:

REPUBLIC OF MEXICO, CONSTITUTIONAL ARMY, CORTINAS' BRIGADE, GENERAL-IN-CHIEF.

CIRCULAR: For the purpose of affording security to those persons residing in places not occupied by the enemy, and to distinguish the guerrillas from parties of robbers, it is hereby declared:

That all armed forces which may be found in the Northern District of the State, bearing the character of Republicans, and who have not the proper and legal authorization of the General Government, or of the subscriber, will be considered bandits, and will be apprehended and punished in conformity with the laws.

And for the more exact compliance with these orders, those who are without this credential or authority will apply for and obtain it, within the peremptory period of three days.

Independence, Liberty and Reform.

JUAN N. CORTINAS.

CAMP OF CHALLOTILLA, July 15, 1865.

To counteract the influence of the following proclamation, Gen. MEJIA has ordered that no person be allowed to leave Matamoras under any pretence whatever, without first obtaining a pass from the military authorities. Persons going over from Brownsville are not allowed to return without such a pass.

REPUBLIC OF MEXICO, CONSTITUTIONAL ARMY, CORTINAS' BRIGADE, GENERAL-IN-CHIEF.

PROCLAMATION.—The subscriber in accordance with instructions from Gen. NEGRETE, Secretary of War and General-in-Chief of the army operating against invaders and traitors, and to give an opportunity to all loyal Mexicans, to depart with security from these points and places occupied by the common enemy, proclaims to the inhabitants of heroic Matamoras, the following decrees:

1. All communication, commerce and trade between the port of Matamoras, and all other ports of this State, are entirely closed.

2. Every individual who may be found going to or coming from said port, will be apprehended and tried by a military court-martial, which will be organized for this purpose, and considered as a traitor to the country, and consequently all his effects will be confiscated, according to the laws established by the Constitutional Government of the Republic.

3. All inhabitants of Matamoras and those places under its jurisdiction, which unfortunately are found under the flag and dominion of the so-called empire, will be allowed the term of twelve days, counting from this day, to depart and carry their effects at least three leagues distant from said city, with the understanding, that when they make such change of their effects, if they suffer any losses, they will be paid by the government, when such losses are satisfactorily proved.

4. All persons who depart from Matamoras, in compliance with the foregoing decree, are by such act alone excepted from the penalties of the second decree.

5. All those who follow the so-called Imperial Government, neglecting this opportunity of showing that they are loyal Mexicans, will be considered traitors, and their goods confiscated for the benefit of the national treasury.

6. The time conceded by the third decree will expire on the 25th inst., after which time no persons can leave Matamoras without incurring the penalties established by these decrees.

7. That no one can plead ignorance, these decrees are ordered to be published.

Independence, Liberty and Reform.

CAMP OF CHALLOTILLA, 14th July, 1865.

JUAN N. CORTINAS.

On Saturday last CORTINAS captured the steamboat *Camargo*, about six miles above here. After detaining her a few hours, the owners were allowed to ransom her for the sum of fifteen hundred dollars. She then went on her way rejoicing. She was bound from Matamoras to Camargo.

I mentioned in a previous letter that a train left Matamoras for Monterey on Saturday last, and that CORTINAS was making preparations to attack it. To-day Matamoras is in a fever of excitement over a report that he did attack the train, that his force was repulsed and dispersed, and himself and fifty men taken prisoners. Another report has it that CORTINAS was mortally wounded. A gentleman, who left the headquarters of the Liberal army this morning, informs me that up to that time no news of an unfavorable character had been received from CORTINAS.

These reports, doubtless, had their origin in the fact that an imperial officer, who went out with the train-guard, was brought back to Matamoras yesterday, dangerously wounded.

MEXICAN AFFAIRS.

BROWNVILLE, Wednesday, July 19.

By late papers received from different parts of Mexico we have quite a batch of interesting news.

His Majesty MAXIMILIAN has signified his intention of visiting Matamoras during the Winter months.

The Baron DE MAGNUS has been appointed Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary by the King of Prussia to the Court of Mexico. He was for many years Secretary of the Prussian Legation at Brussels and St. Petersburg.

Don JOSE HIDALGO, Minister Extraordinary from the High Court of the Mexican Emperor, recently had the honor of a private reception by the Empress EUGENIE of France, "and of placing in her Majesty's hands the decoration of the Order of San Carlos, recently established by the Emperor and Empress of Mexico."

MAXIMILIAN has given permission to Messrs. CLUTE & Co. to establish telegraphic communication between Guanajuato and Matamoras, passing through San Luis, Saltillo and Monterey; between Matamoras and Vera Cruz, passing through Victoria, Tampico and Tuxpan; and between San Luis and Durango, passing through Aquss Calientas, Zacatecas, Fresnillo and Sombrerete.

Mr. D. L. MCFARLAND, agent of the Commercial Express Company, yesterday removed his office from Matamoras to Brownsville. We will now have a daily express to Brazos Santiago, to connect with the transports for New-Orleans. I will take occasion to say that the Commercial Express is an enterprising institution, and in their agent, Mr. MCFARLAND, they have a gentleman, with many noble and no mean qualities. It is a pleasure to meet him at all times, either socially or in a business capacity.

Maximilian Expected at Matamoras—Passport System Established There—Cortinas Punishing Robbers.

CAIRO, Wednesday, Aug. 2.

We learn, by advices from New-Orleans, that MAXIMILIAN is expected at Matamoras soon.

Gen. MEJIA has forbid all persons leaving Matamoras without a pass, or crossing into it from Brownsville.

CORTINAS has been punishing robber bands, and proclaimed all communication and commerce, between Matamoras and other ports, closed.

ST. DOMINGO.

The Blockade—Seizure of Hostages—The Final Evacuation of the Island—News from Hayti.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

HAVANA, Saturday, July 29, 1865.

It was to some blundering and arbitrary conduct of the commanding officer that the recent singular proceedings on the evacuation of St. Domingo, were due. I allude to the blockade and seizure of hostages—acts that are here universally condemned, and by none more than by the chief authorities, who see in the attempt to enforce a blockade with only seven vessels, when at least forty would be required to make it effective, the source of serious disputes with other nations. The affair is, however, now settled without much harm being done, and how, I will mention directly, but will, in the first place, state how the difficulty arose. In opposition to the act of the Spanish Cortes, which expressly and clearly declared St. Domingo was no longer to be considered under Spanish rule, the General, when on the eve of embarking, called upon President PIMENTAL, the chief functionary of the republic, to acknowledge that Spain still held a protectorate over the island. This, of course, was flatly denied, and a delay in the delivery of the prisoners of war was the consequence. In this dilemma, instead of retracing his steps, the Spanish Commander ordered the seizure of a great number of Dominicans as hostages.

At this time the state of affairs with regard to the the evacuation was this: The whole island was blockaded and hostilities declared. We are told that so great was the emigration that the country was nearly deserted. This last statement the reader will take with several grains of salt.

The evacuation of the island was effected with the greatest order, and though the sea was rough, not the slightest accident happened. The steamer *Aguila* left on the 11th inst., steamed to the port of Calderas, where it found 14 vessels belonging to the commissariat. There it transferred 500 soldiers to the *Francisco de Asis*, which has since arrived in Havana.

On Sunday the sick were embarked, then the prisoners or hostages, and then the officials. This occupied all day and the following night.

On Monday the garrison of San Carlos was embarked, and on Tuesday the rest of the troops. On the day previous, the grand square was guarded by the citizens. The Second Provisional Corps guarded the walls, Fort Yalindo and other points of the fortifications. Next all the forts and public buildings were delivered over to the corporation. Inside the city not a person was to be seen in the streets; and, all the doors being securely shut, the gloomy appearance of the capital was indescribable. Many sad farewells were taken, and poverty, as usual, weighed heavily on many. GOLDSMITH said, long ago, in his "Vicar of Wakefield," that "One of the greatest evils of penury was the compulsory separation of families;" and the want of money is not one of the least wants of the Dominicians. However, when the *Asia* sailed with 500 emigrants, and five schooners on the day of embarking, also with passengers, beside departures from other points, we must conclude that the island has suffered greatly in its population.

The troops of the Republic, as soon as the evacuation was completed, marched into the city. The steamer *Hamburg*, which brought 162 emigrants, having sailed after the occupation, Gen. GANDARA took up his residence in Santiago de Cuba, but sailed on the 19th for Spain, in the French steamer.

As soon as Commodore LOZANO, on that station, who appears to be a sensible man, saw himself free from all intervention, he set to work to repair the damage caused by the recent blunders; and after sending off the transport vessels to the capital, he proceeded to the River Ozama and forwarded a communication to Gens. CABRAL and MANSERETA, demanding the prisoners. A polite answer and the delivery of ten prisoners was the prompt return, with the assurance that no more were in the capital, but that the others should be delivered up on the 22d inst., in Puerto Plata.

Such being the state of affairs, the Commodore promised to send back the hostages as soon as possible, and at once started for Porto Rico to see about the matter, for they had been sent there. When he arrived, he placed the hostages on board the schooner *Guadiana*, and they were restored to their homes, the schooner which conveyed them having conveyed the news to Santiago de Cuba on the 20th. Returning to the island, the Commodore went to Samana and Puerto Plata, where, as the Republicans had promised, the prisoners were delivered up without any restriction whatever, on the 22d inst. The Commodore then proceeded to Santiago de Cuba, whence he telegraphed this news.

One of the vessels carrying refugees from St. Domingo was left in an awkward position by the pilot who had been engaged to take it to Havana, but getting into a boat he went off with two hundred dollars. In this predicament the passengers were glad to employ another whose nautical knowledge only reached to Santiago de Cuba, whither, in consideration of $130 and a passage to St. Thomas, he conducted the vessel. The restored republic, by-the-bye, is not to be blamed for the conduct of the absconder. He hails from Curazao.

By a recent arrival from St. Domingo we are certified that all the prisoners on either side had been delivered up. Amongst the Spaniards was an army doctor, who, at the beginning of the war, had remained behind in Santiago de los Caballeros, and was detained till now. The President of the republic was expected to be in the capital by the end of the month, but had hitherto been detained in Santiago, the late seat of government, in quelling the revolutionary attempts of POLANCO, in which the government had succeeded. In the roadstead was a French schooner-of-war, which conveyed some passengers of that nation to St. Thomas, and also an English frigate, which entered on the day of the evacuation, and saluted the Dominican flag. Samana had not yet been evacuated.

The news from Hayti shows that the insurgents defended themselves obstinately in Guarico, having formed parapets with large quantities of sand. In one of the skirmishes one of their Generals—SCHAUMONON—had perished. The forces of GEFFRARD were bombarding and demolishing Fort Guarico, which was in a bad state, but still not taken, and whenever the President ordered an attack, his troops were repulsed.

In another town occupied by the insurgents, they repulsed GEFFRARD's troops with great slaughter. A great many of the women of this district had been imprisoned, to oblige the insurgents to surrender. GEFFRARD had been informed by his opponents that there would be no peace until it was stipulated that an election for President should take place at least every five years. Hitherto the insurgents had been victorious in all the fighting.

In Jackmel the circulation of newspapers had been forbidden, and all the country was under arms.

At St. Thomas a Danish steamer, which runs to La Guaira, on entering the harbor ran against an English schooner, and sank it, causing the death of two of the crew. The vessel had forty-five head of cattle, which, together with the cargo, were all lost. The rest of the crew were saved by the steamer.

Some gentlemen among whom are Count CANONGO, who has filled many important official situations in this Island, M. CHEVALIER and M. LESSEPS have received permission to lay a submarine telegraph between Cuba, Puerto Rico, St. Thomas, the United States, Isthmus of Panama and Mexico. LARA.

CENTRAL AMERICA.

Intelligence from the Various States—Singular Story Concerning Cabanas.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

HAVAVA, Saturday, July 29, 1865.

The intelligence from Venezuela is up to the 8th inst. According to the *Federalista*, of Caraccas, the disturbances in the State of Zulia were at an end, the government troops having quelled the insurrection.

The *Comercio*, of Puerto Cabello, gives an account of the arrival of Gen. GUZMAN BLANCO, whose journey had for its object the inspection of the works on the Central Railroad.

In Caraccas many improvements were to be undertaken, among them a market and grand square. The 5th of July the national festival had been celebrated with unusual enthusiasm. The President, in a general order, thanked the army for the victory which it achieved in Sinamaica. A census of the republic had been ordered. The estimates for the ordinary expenses of the current year amounted to $2,970,701 26.

The papers from St. Salvador mention a remarkable incident at the defeat of the followers of BARRIOS. CABANAS, finding himself completely defeated, wished to imitate MELGAREJO, in Bolivia, against BELZU. He mixed among our troops with great boldness, and asked for Gen. XATOUCH. Having found the latter, he fired a pistol quite close to him, but his aim failed, and XATOUCH then fired his revolver with better success, for he wounded his enemy in the breast. A Colonel and two aids also fired at CABANAS, wounding him in the chest and arm. Hitherto all was a mortal fight, but now comes a marvellous incident. We are gravely told, and that without the narrator taking the trouble even to express surprise, that, at this critical time, CABANAS disappeared. This is like the Homeric heroes, who were snatched away by VENUS or MINERVA when in danger. "Let not a god intervene if possible," is the advice of HORACE to the epic poet, and if the writer had borne this in mind, and explained that even in the ranks of his foes CABANAS had many friends to make a confusion and thus carry him off, all suspicion of *glamour*, as the Highlander says, would have been removed. However, the defeated and dying leader is next heard of on board a United States ship-of-war, which was stationed at the port. The officer who brought the dispatches of Gen. GONZALEZ, is positive that he saw the dead body of CABANAS, for having died on board the corpse was brought ashore for interment. LARA.

FROM NEWFOUNDLAND.

Steamers Intercepted—Crowds Gathering at Heart's Content—The Atlantic Cable—The Clara Clarita at Aspy Bay.

HEART'S CONTENT, N. F., Tuesday, Aug. 1, Via ASPY BAY, Wednesday, Aug. 2.

The steamship *Hibernia*, from Glasgow, on the 22d, for New-York, was intercepted off Cape Race at 2 o'clock on Tuesday afternoon, and the *City of Dublin*, from Liverpool 22d, via Queenstown, for New-York, was intercepted off the same point an hour later. Their news is anticipated by the *Asia*, at Halifax.

Crowds are beginning to gather here from all parts of the island, to witness the landing of the Atlantic Cable. The weather is unprecedentedly fine. The *Great Eastern* was to leave Valentia on Monday morning, July 24.

The favorable weather encourages the hope that the cable across the the Gulf of St. Lawrence will be got in working order in a day or two.

ASPY BAY, N. F., Wednesday, Aug. 2.

The steam yacht *Clara Clarita*, with Engineer EVERETT's party on board, arrived here this morning. The weather is fine, and the elements are most favorable for the prosecution of the work of under-running and repairing the telegraph cable across the Gulf of St. Lawrence.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Church Struck by Lightning—Sale of Horses—Mustering Out—Good Health at Key West—Presentation—Ship News.

FORTRESS MONROE, Tuesday, Aug. 1.

The Washington-street Baptist Church at Petersburgh was struck by lightning last Saturday night and entirely destroyed.

The United States will sell at public auction at Camp Hamilton, Aug. 8, 150 horses and 100 mules, and on the 14th 150 horses and 50 mules.

One company of the Eleventh Pennsylvania Cavalry, heretofore on duty at Cherrystone, Eastern shore, Va., arrived on the steamer *Monitor*. They are to be mustered out.

The United States steamer *Fort Donelson*, frrm Key West on the 22d ult., has arrived in Quarantine. They report no sickness at Key West, and all well on board.

The ladies of New-York and Brooklyn have presented to Chaplain E. P. ROE an elegant bible and set of prayer-books; also a beautiful flag for the soldiers' chapel at Hampton Hospital.

A one-turreted monitor, name not ascertained, arrived at Norfolk this morning.

A fleet of schooners, about fifty in number, have taken harbor in Hampton Roads, owing to thr heavy easterly wind prevailing here for the last two days.

The steamers *Dakotah* and *Columbia* sailed hence last evening. The latter, which was bound for Baltimore, returned on account of the high wind.

The steamers *Diamond State* and *Winnissimmet*, with a detachmrnt of the Third New-York Cavalry, have sailed for Fredericksburgh.

The schooners *Elizabeth & Eleanor*, from Richmond, with forty-two cannon captured from the rebels, arrived to-day. Some are rough, unfinished castings.

Among them is a Whitworth gun, that during the latter part of last Summer and Fall played upon Gen. BUTLER's signal-tower on James River. The gun bears the following inscriptions:

"Whitworth Ordnance Co., Manchester, 1860;" and "Richmond Arsenal, Aug. 22, 1864."

The steamer *State of Maine* has arrived from City Point, bound to Washington, with the Sixth New-York Heavy Artillery.

A colored man was murdered in Eastville, Eastern shore, yesterday, by two Confederate soldiers. One is arrested and is in jail. The other escaped.

FROM CAIRO.

The Cotton Trade—No Freedmen Supported by Government in Louisiana.

CAIRO, Wednesday, Aug. 2.

Twelve hundred bales of cotton passed here to-day, mostly for Cincinnati.

The steamer *Ruth* brings New-Orleans dates to the 27th ult.

Superintendent CONWAY reports less than thirty-five freedmen maintained by government in Louisiana. No rations are issued except to the sick and helpless.

Cotton, sugar and molasses at New-Orleans is unchanged.

Fire at Atchison, Kansas.

ATCHISON, Kan., Wednesday, Aug, 2.

The fire last night destroyed the grocery store of J. HOLT, the house of F. BOCK, the queensware store of O. COOK, and several small stores, and seriously damaged the new block being erected by DISEBACK & LEWE. The loss on the goods is between $20,000 and $30,000. The loss on the buildings is not ascertained.

Death of Hon. Byron Diman.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Wednesday, Aug. 2.

Hon. BYRON DIMAN, formerly Governor of this State, died at his residence in Bristol last evening, aged 70 years.

$2,757,253,275 85.

Official Statement of Our Public Debt.

Increase of $390,298,167 Since the 31st of March.

Entire Amount of Annual Interest $139,262,468.

Of This, $64,521,837 is Payable in Gold.

The Present Statement Compared with that of March.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Aug. 2.

The official statement of the public debt, as appears from the books of the Treasury Department, on the 31st of July, shows the amount outstanding to be $2,757,253,275 85, divided thus, viz:

The debt bearing interest in coin is $1,108,662,641 80, on which the interest is $64,521,837 50.

The debt bearing interest in lawful money is $1,289,156,545, on which the interest is $74,740,630 78.

The debt on which interest has ceased is $1,527,120.

The debt bearing no interest is $357,906,969.

The total interest, both in coin and lawful money, is $139,262,468 28.

The legal-tender notes in circulation are as follows:

One and two years' 5 per cent. notes, $39,954,230.

United States notes, old issue	$472,603
United States notes, new issue	432,687,966
Compound interest notes, Act of March 3, 1863	15,000,000
Compound interest notes, Act of June 30, 1864	197,121,470
Total legal tender in circulation	685,236,269

The amount of fractional currency is $25,750,000.

The uncalled for pay, requisitions and miscellaneous items of the War and Navy Departments amount to $15,736,000.

The amount of coin in the Treasury is $35,338,000, and of currency $81,402,000. Total amount in treasury $116,739,632 59.

THE PREVIOUS EXHIBIT OF THE NATIONAL TREASURY, MAY 31ST, 1865.

RECAPITULATION.

	Amount Outstanding.	Interest.
Debt bearing interest in coin	$1,108,713,841 80	$64,480,489 50
Debt bearing interest in lawful money	1,053,476,371 04	60,158,384 52
Debt on which interest has ceased	786,270 09	——
Debt bearing no interest	472,829,270 57	——
Totals	$2,635,205,753 50	$124,638,874 02

LEGAL TENDER NOTES IN CIRCULATION—AMOUNT.

One and two year 5 per cent. notes	$50,856,380
United States notes, old issue	472,663
United States notes, new issue	432,687,968
Compound interest notes, act of March 3, 1863.	15,000,000
Compound interest notes, act of June 30, 1864.	160,143,620
Total	$659,160,569

The foregoing is a correct statement of the public debt as appears from the books, treasurer's returns and requisitions in the department on the 31st May, 1865.

HUGH McCULLOCH, Secretary of the Treasury.

ANOTHER STATEMENT.

The Washington Associated Press dispatch says:

The statement of the public debt, as appears by the returns and treasury books on the 31st of July, as compared with that made on the 31st of May, two months ago, snows an increase of $122,000,000 during the intervening period, owing, in part to the extraordinary sums required to pay the arrearages due to the army; the entire public debt being $2,635,205,753. The amount of legal tender notes now in circulation is $685,236,269, or an increase from the 31st of May of $26,075,700.

FROM NEW-ORLEANS.

Steamer Exploded and Six Lives Lost—Another Steamer Burned—A Steamer Robbed—Gov. Hamilton in Texas—Extension of Adams Express.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, Aug. 1.

The steamer *Lillie*, with 700 bales of cotton, was burned on the river. No lives were lost.

The steamer *Joseph Pierce* exploded her boiler 20 miles below Vicksburgh. She subsequently caught fire and burned to the waters edge. Six persons were killed and 28 wounded. The scalding steam passed through every part of the boat. The air was filled with flying timbers.

The steamer *Dove* was boarded by robbers on the Yazoo River, Sunday afternoon, who took $20,000, and other valuables, and opened an indiscriminate fire on the passengers, wounding the mate and one passenger. The passengers were stripped of their valuables.

Gov. HAMILTON reached Houston on the 26th ult., en route to Austin. He was meeting with a warm reception.

The Houston *Telegraph* mentions the arrival of the officers of SHELBY's party. SHELBY was encamped near Monterey, with 500 men, who were quiet and orderly, and had not been disturbed by the authorities. SHELBY sold his artillery and other plunder, and was trying to get a grant of land and other inducements to colonize.

The Adams Express Company are extending connections to Texas.

MOVEMENTS OF GEN. GRANT.

His Progress Eastward.

PORTLAND, Me., Wednesday, Aug. 2.

Gen. GRANT was serenaded last night at his hotel by the band of the Seventeenth Regulars.

He received the ovation of an enthusiastic crowd at the City Hall this forenoon, until he was tired, when he retired to his hotel.

He leaves for Brunswick at 1 o'clock.

BRUNSWICK, Me., Wednesday, Aug. 2.

Gen. GRANT arrived here at 2:45 P. M. from Portland. He was received at the depot by the officers, the Alumni, and the students of Bowdoin College and an immense crowd of people, and enthusiastically welcomed. A procession was formed, preceded by the Germania Band and marshaled by Brig.-Gen. HYDE, which escorted the General to the residence of Major-Gen. CHAMBERLAIN.

Gen. GRANT, family and staff, accompanied by Gens. HOWARD, AYRES, and CHAMBERLAIN, and Brig.-Gen. HYDE and others attended the closing exercises of the commencement at the church, where the degree of LL. D. was conferred upon him. At the commencement dinner no inducement could obtain a speech from him.

Gen. GRANT will attend the reception extended to the returned soldiers of Bowdoin this evening. He leaves for Portland to-night, and to-morrow will visit Augusta.

BRUNSWICK, Me., Wednesday, Aug. 2.

The reception to the returned soldiers of Bowdoin this evening, was a grand ovation. The spacious church was crowded to overflowing. Prof. PACKARD, in the name of the Alma Mater, eloquently welcomed back her sons.

The address was interrupted by the deafening applause and music of the band announcing the entrance of Gen. GRANT. Brief addresses were made by Hon PELEG W. CHANDLER, Prof. HARRIS, Maj.-Gen. HOWARD and Maj.-Gen. CHAMBERLAIN.

Health of Gov. Brough.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Wednesday, Aug 2.

It was reported here this morning that Gov. BROUGH, of Ohio, was dead. A dispatch from Cleveland, however, dated at 12:15 P. M., reports him as having slept comfortably last night and says he has a fair appetite.

RESTORATION OF THE SOUTH.

ALABAMA.

PROCLAMATION BY GOV. LEWIS E. PARSONS.

We find the following address of Gov. PARSONS, to the people of Alabama, in the Mobile *Advertiser* of the 23d:

TO THE PEOPLE OF ALABAMA: The appeal to arms has been made and decided against us, but not until our sons and brothers had exhibited a degree of courage and endurance which commands the respect and admiration of the world.

Alabama was admitted to the Union on the 2d day of March, 1819. What her population and resources were at that time, I have not the means at hand to state; but the census of 1860 enables us to see what her condition was when the convention passed the Ordinance of Secession, on the 11th day of January, 1861.

Our State then had a population of 964,201 souls, of which 526,431 were whites, 2,690 were free colored, and 435,080 were slaves. We had 6,462,987 acres of improved lands, the greater part of which was in actual cultivation, producing 32,761,194 bushels of corn; 1,222,487 bushels of wheat: 73,942 bushels of rye; 716,435 bushels of oats; 499,559 pounds of rice; 221,284 pounds of tobacco; 1,483,609 bushels of peas and beans; 397,566 bushels of Irish potatoes; 5,420,987 bushels of sweet potatoes; and 997,978 bales of cotton. We had 108,701 mules, 127,205 horses, 234,045 milch cows, 92,495 working oxen, 452,643 head of other cattle, 369,061 sheep, yielding 661,404 pounds of wool, 1,736,559 swine.

We had 743 miles of railroad in operation, which had cost us $17,591,188. We had $4,901,000 invested in bank stock, $2,747,174 in specie, and $4,851,158 on deposit in the different banks of the State, and $8,260,000 invested in manufactures, the value of whose annual product was $9,400,000.

The value of our real estate and personal property, exclusive of the value of negroes, was $495,277,078.

The State owed a sterling bond debt, payable in London, of $1,336,000, and a decimal bond debt, payable in New-York, of $2,109,000. It also owed what is called the funded debt of the State, consisting of the sixteenth section and the University fund, on which the interest only can be paid, the State having assumed this in perpetuity, amounting to $120,000. To meet this the State had $1,200,000 in North Carolina and Virginia six per cent. bonds, worth, at that time, a premium in the market, and an annual revenue which exceeded all its expenses about $——.

In the prosecution of the war, for the last four years, into which Alabama was precipitated, about 122,000 of her sons have been carried to the field of battle, 35,000 of whom will never return; and it is probable an equal or larger number are permanently injured by wounds or disease while in the service. A very large proportion of our material wealth has been exhausted. Our fields are laid waste, our towns and cities, our railroads and bridges, our schools and colleges, many of our private dwellings and public edifices are in ruins. Silence and desolation reign where once stood the comfortable home which resounded with the joyous laugh of childhood and innocence.

The State has contracted a large war debt during this period, and has on hand as near as can now be ascertained about $—— in Confederate Treasury notes, which are utterly worthless, and about $—— in good funds.

Untold sufferings have been and are still endured by thousands of our women and children and the aged and helpless of our land.

There is no longer a slave in Alabama. It is thus made manifest to the world that the right of secession for the purpose of establishing a separate Confederacy, based on the idea of African slavery, has been fully and effectually tried, and is a failure.

Yet, amid all the ruin, suffering and death, which have resulted from it, every political right which the State possessed under the Federal Constitution, is here to-day, with the single exception relating to slavery.

The life-boat of the Union is still within our reach. The flag which our fathers established with their blood, among the nations of the earth, still floats at her masthead. On her quarter-deck, despite the bullet and dagger of the assassin, still stands a helmsman at his post, surrounded by a crew who, for the most part, with outstretched arms and in cordial tones invite us to come on board, and share equally with them the prosperity, the danger and the glory which may fall to the lot of those whose fortunes are united to her.

Friends and fellow-citizens, shall we not do it? There is no other sail in sight. England and France often seemed to be bearing down to our relief, but they have tacked, nay, they have put square about, and are now hull down on the distant verge of the ocean. But the ship which our fathers built has backed her engines and her sails, and is lying to, ready to receive us. Her commander says come. It is your right. Her crew are looking over her sides ready to lend us a hand. And if they who fell at Lexington and Bunker Hill, at the Cowpens and Yorktown, could speak to us, would they not say "go on board the ship which we built and launched for all of you; brethren, be at peace and dwell together in unity; you have fallen out; you have had a dreadful family quarrel, as children too often have, after the parents are dead and gone who acquired the estate; but be thankful to God that the great principle of civil and religious liberty, of free government, and man's capacity to govern himself, still survive amid the ruin which you have wrought. You will all be once more integral parts of an empire which contains within itself the elements necessary to secure all of peace, prosperity and happiness which fall to the lot of men and nations. There is not a friend to the principles of government which we bequeathed you, among the Kings and despots of the earth. You have had, during all this death-struggle, but one real friend in Europe, the Emperor of Russia.

Shall we not heed their advice? In the hope, the belief that we will, it has pleased His Excellency, ANDREW JOHNSON, President of the United States, to appoint the undersigned Provisional Governor of Alabama, "for the purpose of enabling the loyal people of said State to organize a State government, whereby justice may be established, domestic tranquillity insured, and loyal citizens protected in all their rights of life, liberty and property;" and the President has made it my duty "to prescribe such rules and regulations as may be necessary and proper for convening a convention composed of delegates to be chosen by that portion of the people of said State who are loyal to the United States, and no other, for the purpose of altering or amending the Constitution thereof; and with authority to exercise, within the limits of said State, all the powers necessary and proper to enable such loyal people of the State of Alabama to restore said State to its constitutional relations to the Federal Government, and to present such a republican form of State government, as will entitle the State to the guarantee of the United States therefor, and its people to protection by the United States against "invasion, insurrection and domestic violence."

Now, for the purpose of carrying into execution the commands of the President, and to enable the loyal people of Alabama to secure to themselves the benefits of civil government, I do hereby declare and ordain:

1. That the Justices of the Peace and Constables in each county of this State, the members of the Commissioners' Court, (except the Judges of Probate,) the County Treasurer, the Tax Collector and Assessor, the Coroner, and the several municipal officers of each incorporated city or town in this State, who were respectively in office and ready to discharge the duties thereof on the 22d day of May, 1865, are hereby appointed to fill those offices during the continuance of this Provisional Government. And as it is necessary that persons who fill these several offices should be loyal to the United States, the power is hereby reserved to remove any person for disloyalty or for improper conduct in office, or neglect of its duties; and I earnestly request all loyal citizens to give me prompt information in regard to any officer who is objectionable on any of these grounds.

The Judges of Probate and Sheriffs who were in office on the 22d of May, 1865, will take the oath as herein required of other officers, and continue to discharge the duties of their respective offices until others are appointed.

2. Each of these persons thus appointed to office must take and subscribe the oath of amnesty as prescribed by the President's Proclamation of the 25th day of May, 1865, and immediately transmit the same to this office. At the end of said oath, and after the word "slave," he must add these words, "and I will faithfully discharge the duties of my office to the best of my ability." Each of these officers must also give bond and security payable to the State of Alabama, as required by the laws of Alabama on the 11th day of January, 1861. If any person acts in the discharge of the duties of any of the aforesaid offices without having complied with the foregoing regulations on his part, he will be punished. The oath of amnesty and and of office may be taken before any commissioned officer in the civil, military or naval service of the United States; and the Judge of Probate in each county in this State on the 22d of May, 1855, may also administer it, unless another Judge of Probate shall have been appointed by me in the meantime, and approve and file the bond which is hereby required to be given. But no one can hold any of these offices who is exempted by the Proclamation of the President from the benefit of amnesty, unless he has been specially pardoned.

3. The appointment of Judge of Probate and Sheriff in each county will be made specially as soon as suitable persons are properly recommended, and when appointed they will take the oath of amnesty prescribed in the foregoing section, and give bond and security as prescribed by the law of Alabama, on the 11th of January, 1861. And vacancies in any of the county offices will be promptly filled when it is made known and a proper person recommended.

4. If the loyal citizens of the State find it necessary to have other officers appointed, viz: Clerks of the Circuit Courts, Solicitors, Judges of the Circuit Courts, Chancellors and Judges of the Supreme Court, when that necessity is satisfactorily established the appointments will be made.

5. An election for delegates to a convention of the loyal citizens of Alabama will be held in each county in the State, on Monday, the 31st day of August next, in the manner provided by the laws of Alabama, on the 11th of January, 1861; but no person can vote in said election, or be a candidate for election, who is not a legal voter as the law was on that day; and if he is excepted from the benefit of amnesty, under the President's Proclamation of the 29th May, 1865, he must have obtained a pardon.

6. Every person must vote in the county of his residence, and, before he is allowed to do so, must take and subscribe the oath of amnesty prescribed in the President's Proclamation of the 29th of May, 1865, before some one of the officers hereinafter appointed for that purpose in the county where he offers to vote, and any person offering to vote in violation of these rules or the laws of Alabama on the 11th of January, 1861, will be punished.

7. There will be elected in each county of the State, on said day, as many delegates to said convention as said county was entitled to Representatives in the House of Representatives on the 11th day of January, 1861; and the delegates so elected will receive a certificate of election from the sheriff of the county, and will assemble in convention at the capitol in Montgomery, on the 10th day of September 1865, at 12 M.

8. From and after this date, the civil and criminal laws of Alabama, as they stood on the 11th day of January, 1861, except that portion which relates to slaves, are hereby declared to be in full force and operation; and all proceedings for the punishment of offences against them will be turned over to the proper civil officers, together with the custody of the person charged, and the civil authorities will proceed in all cases according to law. Suits in civil cases now pending, whether an original means, or final process, before any officer acting under military authority will also be turned over to the proper civil officer, and will be governed in all things by the laws of the State aforesaid.

9. All unlawful means to punish offenders are hereby strictly prohibited. No "Vigilance Committee" or other organization for the punishment of supposed offenders, not authorized by the laws of the State, will be permitted, and if any such are attempted, the person or persons so offending will be promptly arrested and punished. The lovers of law and order throughout the State are appealed to and solemnly urged to aid, by all lawful means, in sustaining the cause of law and order. If the people of the State will do this willingly and promptly, we shall be able to restore peace and security to every home in our beloved State; but if offenders become too strong, the military power of the United States will aid us. Henceforth that power will act in aid of and in subordination to the civil authority of the State.

10. The oath which is required to be taken by those who desire to vote for delegates to the convention, may be administered by the Judge of Probate of the county where the voter lives, or by any Justice of the Peace in said county and by officers specially thereunto appointed. Blanks will be furnished these officers by the Judge of Probate, to whom they will be sent on application where they cannot be printed. One copy of said oath will be given to the voter, and another will be kept by the officer before whom it is taken, which must be filed with the Judge of Probate, and indorsed by the Judge of Probate, with affiant's name, and numbered from one up, and preserved by him as a part of the records of his office. The Judge of Probate must make out a certified list of names numbered to correspond with the affidavits and transmit it to this office by some one of the delegates to the convention. It is important the lists should all be here on the 10th day of September next, when the convention meets.

Several officers will also transmit their accounts for these services at the same time, and if the list of voters, made in a proper manner, accompanies them, the accounts will be promptly laid before the convention for adjustment.

11. There are no slaves now in Alabama. The slave code is a dead letter. They who were once slaves are now free, and must be governed by the laws of Alabama as free men. It is the dictate of wisdom, and we owe it to ourselves and them, to produce the best possible result for both races, and from the new order of things.

12. All good citizens are respectfully and earnestly urged to set the example of engaging cheerfully, hopefully and energetically in the prosecution of industrial pursuits. In so doing they will exert a good influence upon those who are despondent and cast down by the calamities which have befallen us.

13. The idle, the evil-disposed and the vicious, if any such there be within the limits of our State, must distinctly understand that all violations of law will be promptly punished. The sheriffs of the several counties are hereby required to keep in readiness a sufficient force of deputies or assistants to enable them to execute all legal processes, and arrest all offenders promptly, and they will be held strictly accountable for any neglect of duty in this respect. Rights of person and property must be respected; law and order must be preserved. If seriously impeded in the execution of these orders, sheriffs will immediately report the fact to me, that prompt and effectual measures may be taken to repress violence and assert the supremacy of the laws.

Done at MONTGOMERY, Ala., on the 20th day of July, A. D. 1865.
LEWIS E. PARSONS,
Provisional Governor of Alabama.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

ORDER BY GEN. STAHL.

Charleston papers publish the following:

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DISTRICT OF CHARLESTON, DEPARTMENT OF SOUTH CAROLINA, CHARLESTON, S. C., July 27, 1865.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 83.—PAR. I. The following is published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

Jurisdiction of Superior and Criminal Provost Courts of the Military District of Charleston, and Procedure in Cases of Appeal from Same.

I. The jurisdiction of the Superior Provost Court shall extend to all cases of property, debts and damages, where the amount in litigation exceeds one hundred dollars ($100.) In all cases of crimes, misdemeanors and violations of orders the Superior Provost Court shall have concurrent jurisdiction with the Circuit Provost Court.

II. The jurisdiction of the Circuit Provost Court shall extend to all cases of property, debt and damages, where the amount of litigation does not exceed one hundred dollars ($100.) In all cases of crimes, misdemeanors and violations of orders the Circuit Provost court will be governed by the rules prescribed in paragraph V, General Orders No. 102, Headquarters Department of the South, June 27, 1865.

III. In all cases of appeal from the decision of either of the above-mentioned courts to the District or Sub-District Commanders, the appellant will notify the President of the court of his desire to appeal; the President will then instruct the parties in the case to prepare a written and brief statement of their claim and answer respectively, and also the cause of the appeal. Upon this statement the President will concisely indorse the reasons for the decision of the court, affixing his signature thereto; the paper will then be forwarded to Sub-District Headquarters for the consideration of the Sub-District Commander. If the appeal is made to him he will indorse thereon his decision, and return it to the court in which the case originated, which will direct the execution.

If the appeal is made to the District Commander or higher authority, the Sub-District Commander will indorse thereon his opinion, and forward it.

IV. Appellants must distinctly state in their appeal to what Commander they appeal; and an appeal having once been made either to a superior or inferior Commander, and a decision had thereon, that decision will be final, and no subsequent appeal will be permitted.

V. In cases of appeal where the amount in litigation does not exceed $100, in all cases of fines, and in all cases of imprisonment not exceeding one month, appeals must be made to the Sub-District Commander, whose decision will be final. All other appeals not embraced in the above-mentioned classes may be made to the District Commander, though the Sub-District Commander can have jurisdiction at the option of the appellant.

The courts will advise parties as to the equitableness of their decisions, in order to avoid complication and a multiplicity of appeals.

VI. Awards of property in the hands of the military authorities, claimed by citizens, will require the final action of the District Commander.

PAR. II. All commissioned officers and enlisted men of the Fifty-sixth New-York Veteran Volunteers, and the One Hundred and Second U. S. C. T., serving in whatever capacity in this district, are hereby relieved, and will report at once to their Regimental Commanders for duty.

By command of
Brevet Major-Gen. JOHN P. HATCH.
LEONARD B. PERRY, Assistant Adjutant-General.
Official: E. HARRIS JEWETT, First Lieutenant Fifty-fifth Massachusetts Volunteers, A. A. A. G.

GEORGIA.

THE SAVINGS BANKS.

The following proceedings, had at a meeting of the stockholders of the Augusta Savings Bank, are of interest, as exhibiting the plight in which these institutions are throughout the South:

At the meeting of the stockholders of the Augusta Savings Bank the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, This bank issued, during the first three years of the war, but principally in 1863, a large amount of certificates of deposit, for which it received Confederate money, the object of the depositors being to receive small bills for the purpose of change; and whereas, the receipts for these deposits were invested in railroad stocks, bank stocks, bonds, exchange, gold, bills receivable and other securities, many of which are largely depreciated, and some of them worthless; and whereas, this same depreciation has fallen on the investments of our original capital; therefore

Resolved, That this bank, though unable to pay in the present currency the nominal value of its certificates of deposit, appropriate its capital and all its assets to meet its liabilities and pay the billholders as large a percentage as possible.

Resolved, That the deposits in the bank which are not payable in Confederate notes be paid in currency, the value of those deposits in gold at the time they were made.

Resolved, That JOSIAH SIBLEY, Dr. J. MILLIGAN and W. J. OWENS be requested to make a valuation of our assets, and estimate the percentage we are able to pay to our billholders.

The committee appointed under the last resolution has presented the following report:

To the Stockholders of the Augusta Savings Bank:

Having been requested to make a valuation of the assets of your institution, and estimate the percentage you are able to pay to your billholders, we have, to the best of our ability, attended to this request. In the present condition of our money market, we have experienced great difficulty in making these valuations, and offer them only as an approximation to what may be their value on the revival of business.

After particularizing each item of the assets, the committee concluded that they could pay to the billholders about 14 per cent.:

But as some of the bills are probably destroyed, and will never be presented for redemption, we think the company may be able to pay fifteen per cent. of their circulation. More than this we think it unsafe for the company to undertake to give, and less than this would not probably exhaust its assets.
(Signed.)
JOSIAH SIBLEY,
JOSEPH MILLIGAN,
W. J. OWENS.

Resolved, That the Treasurer be instructed to pay for the certificates of deposit, that may be presented for redemption fifteen per cent. of their nominal value as soon as he can procure change for that purpose.

AUGUSTA, July 17, 1865.

The Augusta *Chronicle* says of the proceedings:

"We learn that the principal issues of the bank were made in 1863, when gold was worth from three to six, and that for the average of their whole circulation it was worth about four. If, then, the bank had immediately invested all the receipts for their bills in gold they would have been able to pay twenty-five cents on the dollar. But as some of them were used to buy railroad bonds, bank stocks, State and railroad coupons, and other securities, all of which are largely depreciated by the war, it could not be expected that the bank would be able to pay half this percentage.

We learn from the proceedings, which we publish, that an able and disinterested committee of our citizens, in no way connected with the bank, has recommended the stockholders to pay fifteen per cent. of their issue, and that it would be "unsafe for them to undertake to pay more."

This is a good return for Confederate money, and we think the public will be satisfied with such a payment. The bank had, indeed, a small capital. The securities in which it was invested have depreciated so much that it was little more than enough to pay the deposits made before 1861 and during the early period of the war, when Confederate money was worth nearly as much as gold. What remains of this capital, the stockholders have thrown into the common stock, for the redemption of their bills.

All this seems to be fair and just, and as the assets must be sold to redeem the bills, the committee have valued them at the price they may bring "when business revives." The public cannot expect to receive more than the company now offers to pay."

ATLANTA MARKET, TUESDAY, JULY 25.

From the Atlanta Intelligencer.

BACON—18c. to 20c., hog round; is retailing at 25c.

LARD—Is worth 18c. to 20c. by the barrel; selling at 20c. to 22c.

CORN—$1 to $1 10 at wholesale; is selling from stores at $1 25.

CORN MEAL—Is worth $1 40 per bushel.

FLOUR—At wholesale is worth from $8 to $9 per sack; is selling from stores at $10 per sack.

COFFEE—This article can be bought at 50c. per pound.

SUGAR—Common Brown 12c. to 15c.; Choice Brown, 20c. to 25c.; Crushed, 40c.

CHEESE—Scarce, and is selling at 50 cents per pound.

COPPERAS—Is selling at from 20 to 25 cents per pound.

COTTON AND COTTON GOODS—Cotton is selling at 30 to 34 cents per pound; 4-4 sheetings 26 to 28 cents per yard; 7-8 shirtings 22 to 25 cents per yard; Osnaburgs 22½. Cotton Yarns—lower numbers $2 to $2 50 per bunch; higher numbers $2 50 to $3 per bunch; Calico 35 to 40 cents per yard.

COTTON CARDS—This article is scarce from $1 to $2 per pair.

LINEN—Brown can be bought at from $1 to $1 50 per yard.

FELT HATS—Are selling at from $3 to $5.

HOOP SKIRTS—The supply of this article seems to be tolerably good, and they are selling at $2 50 to $4.

SHOE THREAD—Is worth $3 to $4 50 per dozen.

KNIVES AND FORKS—These very useful articles can now be had at $1 25 to $5 per set, according to quality.

SHOES—There is a tolerably good stock on the market. Gentlemen's Shoes are selling at $3 50 to $5 per pair, Ladies' at $2 25 to $5, and Children's at $1 40 to $1 75.

LEATHER—Sole is worth 35c.@40c. ℔ lb.; Upper 60c.@75c. ℔ lb.

MOLASSES—Cane, by the barrel, 60c. ℔ gallon; Sorgum, 30c.@40c.

TOBACCO—Fine Chewing, 75c.@$1 25 ℔ lb.; inferior quality, 30c.@50c.; Smoking, best brands, 50c. ℔ lb.

SALT—Is worth 4c. ℔ lb. by the barrel, from the Kanawha Works.

STATIONERY—The supply of paper of good quality is very good, and we are assured that the prices at which it is offering are remarkably low. We quote note paper, ℔ ream, $1; letter, $2 50, and foolscap $3.

ENGLISH ENVELOPES—$3 ℔ thousand.

STEEL PENS—75 cents ℔ gross; penholders $1 25.

BUTTER—Is selling at 25 cents, and is reported scarce.

EGGS—Are worth from 12½ to 15 cents per dozen.

CHICKENS—Are selling from 15 to 20 cents each.

FRUIT—Good Peaches bring from $1 to $1 50 per bushel.

VEGETABLES—The supply of vegetables on the streets is represented as very good and prices remarkably low.

THE CONFEDERATE TITHES.

From the Augusta Chronicle.

We have been asked by several if the tithes laid by the late Richmond government have got to be paid. The answer to this question is "no." The United States Government does not claim from citizens, the tithes due under the Confederate taxlaw and undelivered. Those who did not deliver their tithes are in luck, as they will not be compelled to pay them.

FLORIDA RAILROADS.

From the Florida Union, July 27.

On Thursday, last week, the first through train from Lake City arrived at Jacksonville. This places us in direct connection with the interior of the State for a distance of two hundred miles, with branch roads running in each direction. The benefits derived from reopening the route are already manifest in the shipments of cotton, sugar, syrup and other products of the country, which are daily arriving at this place, and the shipments of goods of all descriptions, which are daily being sent into the interior in exchange.

THE RED MEN.

The Indian Population.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE TRIBES OF INDIANS WITHIN THE LIMITS OF THE UNITED STATES TERRITORY, NUMBER OF SOULS, AND PLACE OF RESIDENCE OF EACH TRIBE, MADE UP FROM THE BEST DATA IN THE POSSESSION OF THE INDIAN OFFICE.

Name of Tribe.	No. of Souls.	Place of Residence.
Apaches	7,000	New-Mexico Ter'y.
Apaches	—	Texas.
Apaches	320	Arkansas River.
Assinaboines	3,360	Upper Mo. River.
Arickarees	800	Upper Mo. River.
Arrapahoes	3,000	Ark. & Platte River.
Anadahkoes, Caddoes, and Ionies	500	Texas.
Blackfeet	7,500	Upper Mo. River.
Cherokees	17,530	West of Arkansas.
Cherokees	2,200	Nor. Carolina, Tennessee, Georgia and Alabama.
Choctows	16,000	West of Arkansas.
Choctows	1,000	Mississippi.
Chickasaws	4,787	West of Arkansas.
Creeks	25,000	West of Arkansas.
Creeks	100	Alabama.
Chippewas of Lake Sup	4,940	Michigan.
Chippewas of Lake Sup	4,940	Wisconsin.
Chippewas of Lake Sup	4,940	Minnesota Ter'y.
Chippewas of the Miss	2,206	Minnesota Ter'y.
Chippewas and Ottawas	5,152	Michigan.
Chippewas of Saginaw	1,340	Michigan.
Chippewas of Swan Creek	138	Michigan.
Chippewas of Swan Creek	33	Kansas Territory.
Cayugas	143	New-York.
Catawbas	200	N. and S. Carolina.
Christians, or Munsees	44	Kansas Territory.
Crows	3,360	Up. Missouri River.
Crees	800	Up. Missouri River.
Caddoes	—	Texas.
Comanches and Kioways	20,000	Texas.
Comanches	—	New-Mexico T.
Comanches	3,800	Arkansas River.
Cheyennes	2,800	Ark. & Platte Riv.
California Tribes	*33,539	California.
Delawares	902	Kansas Territory.
Gros Ventres	750	Up. Missouri River.
Ionies	—	Texas.
Iowas	433	Kansas Territory.
Kickapoos	344	Kansas Territory.
Kickapoos	—	Texas Border.
Kioways	—	Texas.
Kioways	2,800	Arkansas River.
Kansas	1,375	Kansas Territory.
Keechies, Wacoes and Towacarros	300	Texas.
Kaskaskias	—	Kansas Territory.
Lipans	560	Texas.
Miamies	207	Kansas Territory.
Miamies	353	Indiana.
Manoans	259	U. Missouri River.
Minatare	2,500	U. Missouri River.
Menomonees	1,930	Wisconsin.
Missourians	—	Nebraska Territory.
Nunsees	—	Kansas Territory.
Muscaleros, or Apaches	400	Texas.
Navajoes	7,500	New-Mexico Ter'ty.
Oneidas	249	New-York.
Oneidas	978	Wisconsin.
Onondagas	470	New-York.
Ottawas	—	Michigan.
Ottawas	249	Kansas Territory.
Omahas	800	Nebraska Territory.
Ottoes and Missourians	600	Nebraska Territory.
Osages	4,098	West of Arkansas.
Oregon Territory tribes	13,000	Oregon Territory.
Poncas	700	Nebraska Territory
Pottawatomies	236	Michigan.
Pottawatomies of Huron	45	Michigan.
Pottawatomies	3,440	Kansas Territory.
Pawnees	4,000	Nebraska Territory.
Piankeshaws, Weas, Peorias, and Kaskaskias	220	Kansas Territory.
Puebla Indians	10,000	N. Mexico Territory.
Quapaws	314	West of Arkansas.
Stockbridges	13	Kansas Territory.
Stockbridges	240	Wisconsin.
Sioux of the Mississippi	6,383	Minnesota Territ'y.
Sioux of the Missouri	15,440	Upper Mo. River.
Sioux of the Plains	5,600	Platte and Ark. Riv.
St. Regis Indians	450	New-York.
Senecas	2,557	New-York.
Senecas (Sandusky)	180	West of Arkansas.
Senecas and Shawnees (Lewistown)	271	West of Arkansas.
Shawnees	851	Kansas Territory.
Sacs and Foxes of Mississippi	1,626	Kansas Territory.
Sacs and Foxes of Missouri	180	Kansas Territory.
Seminoles	2,500	West of Arkansas.
Seminoles	500	Florida.
Tuscaroras	280	New-York.
Towaccaros	—	Texas.
Tonkawas	400	Texas.
Utah Territory Tribes	12,000	Utah Territory.
Utahs	2,500	N. Mexico Territory.
Wacoes	—	Texas.
Wichitas	950	Texas.
Weas	—	Kansas Territory.
Winnebagoes	2,546	Minnesota Territ'y.
Wyandots	208	Kansas Territory.
Washington Territ'y Tribes	544	Kansas Territory.
Wandering Indians of Co-	14,000	Washington Ter'y.
manches, Cheyenne and other tribes	17,000	N. Mexico Territory.
†Total number	314,622	

* Obtained from a report of the Secretary of State of California, on the census of 1852, in which they are designated as "domesticated Indians." Superintendent BEALE, in November, 1852, estimated the Indian population of California at from 75,000 to 100,000. Commissioners BARBOUR and WOZENCRAFT, in March, 1851, 200,000 to 300,000, though their colleague, REDICK MCKEE, Esq., at the same time stated that he had information which would greatly reduce that number. And the Spanish missionary authorities reported it to be, in 1802, 32,231. The census of the State of California is believed to be the most reliable.

† Possibly some of the tribes embraced in this statement, especially those inhabiting the mountainous regions and the plains, are not correctly reported; their number may exceed or fall short of the estimate here made of them. The Indian population within the limits of the United States territory, exclusive of a few in several of the States, who have lost their tribal character or amalgamated with whites or blacks, may be estimated at from 320,000 to 350,000.

Treatment of Hostile Indians.

CIRCULAR TO SUPERINTENDENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS AND INDIAN AGENTS.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS, WASHINGTON, D. C., ——, 186—.

SIR: It appearing that differences having arisen between the superintendents and agents appointed by this department and the military authorities, at and near Indian reservations and agencies, as to the treatment of and intercourse with the Indians who are hostile to the United States, it is deemed necessary to inform you of the policy adopted by this department in its connection with the military authorities during the continuance of such hostilities. This department will subordinate its action and intercourse with the tribes and bands in hostility to the United States to the policy and operations of the War Department pending such hostilities; and, on the other hand, support the agents and employés of the Interior Department in the performance of their official duties, and in the enforcement of the rules and regulations governing our intercourse with Indians in amity with the United States.

In consonance with this policy, therefore, you are hereby instructed not to deliver goods, money or other property to any Indian nation, tribe or band, while they are in hostility to the government. You will especially be vigilant that no trader under your supervision has any trade or intercourse with any member of such disaffected tribe or band, under penalty of revocation of his license and expulsion from within your jurisdiction; and you will suspend all intercourse with such Indians, except so far as the same may be sanctioned by the military officer in charge of operations against them.

You are further instructed to refrain from furnishing to the public, or to individuals in such manner that it may be laid before the public, information upon the subject of Indian affairs. In regard to this subject, your attention is called to the circular instructions from this office, Jan. 26, 1865, in which the communication to the public of information of pending affairs relating to the Indians, and a neglect to advise this office or the Interior Department of matters of importance, receiving or needing attention, was mentioned as being sufficient cause for dismissal from office.

Where difficulties arise in enforcing the civil policy of the government with Indians who are at peace with the United States, you will request the assistance and coöperation of the proper military authorities.

If at any time it shall appear to you that officers of the army are interfering with the proper execution of your duties as civil agents of the government, or that they fail to render you such aid as is necessary to enable you to enforce the regulations adopted alike for the good of whites and Indians, you will content yourself with making a full representation of the facts at once to this office, or to the Secretary of the Interior, when measures will be taken by the department to bring about, if possible, the coöperation of the military officers with you, in such measures as may be deemed proper.

You will hereafter make a full and explicit monthly report to this office, of the condition of the tribe or tribes under your charge, with such suggestions as you may deem beneficial to them.

——— ———, Commissioner.

The concurrence of the War Department in the above, is expressed in the following letter:

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON CITY, July 22, 1865.

SIR: I am instructed by the Secretary of War to inform you that he concurs in the views expressed in your communication to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, a copy of which was inclosed in your letter of the 15th inst., and also to state that the Adjutant-General has been directed to transmit to Maj.-Gen. POPE a copy of the communication in question.

I have the honor to be, Sir, your obedient servant,
THOMAS F. ECKERT,
Acting Assistant Secretary of War.
Hon. JAMES HARLAN,
Secretary of the Interior.

DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF.

Arrival of the Evening Star—Collection of Taxes—From Texas.

The steamship *Evening Star*, Capt. WIMPENNY, from New-Orleans, July 26, with merchandise and passengers, to JAS. A. RAYNOR, arrived this morning.

THE TAXES.

In consequence of impositions by tax collectors Gen. BANKS had issued the following order:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF LOUISIANA AND TEXAS, NEW-ORLEANS, La., July 21, 1865.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 5.—1. The remedy provided by the laws of the State of Louisiana for the collection of municipal taxes in the City of New-Orleans, being regarded as ample, General Orders No. 124, of Sept. 9, 1864, from Headquarters Department of the Gulf, granting a cumulative remedy in such cases, is hereby revoked, and all proceedings instituted under that order are dismissed.

2. In the proceedings already had in the civil courts, under that order, the rate of costs to be allowed the sheriffs and the clerk of courts is that prescribed by the act of the Legislature, approved March 15, 1858, entitled "An act relative to and regulating the collection of municipal taxes in the city of New-Orleans." All costs or fees received in excess of this rate will be returned to the persons who paid them.

By order of Maj-Gen. E. R. S. CANBY.
J. SCHUYLER CROSBY,
Bret Lieut.-Col., A. D. C., Acting Ass't. Adj-Gen.
Official:
ALFRED FREDBERG, Major and A. A. G.

The Alleged Capture of Kirby Smith.

BROWNSVILLE, Sunday, July 16, 1865.
Correspondence of the New-Orleans Times.

About one week ago I wrote you that KIRBY SMITH, at the head of a large party of followers, was making his way into Mexico. Still later I sent a telegraphic dispatch announcing the capture of the entire party by Col. VIESCA, Governor of Saltillo, on the 4th of July, at Piedras Negras, about 50 miles below Eagle Pass. The capture was said to consist of four pieces of artillery, 900 rifles and 75 wagons, loaded with ammunition and provisions. I gave this information exactly as I got it from Major TEXIER, of the Mexican army.

I am informed that a young man, who was formerly an Aid-de-Camp on MAGRUDER'S Staff, has just arrived at Matamoras from Monterey, and that he pronounces the whole story a *canard*. He says the party had no artillery, rifles or train; that they were unmolested by Federal or Mexican authority, and that they arrived at Monterey in safety. He also says that KIRBY SMITH was hard up for money, and was compelled to borrow three hundred dollars from a gentleman named PRESTON, at Monterey. After a few days' rest Gen. SMITH and his party pushed on for the City of Mexico.

I have given the story and its contradiction. You can rest your belief on either, or neither, as you please.

A merchant train of one hundred and fifty wagons, accompanied by an escort of 800 Mexican troops, left Matamoras yesterday for Monterey. It will hardly get through safely, as CORTINAS has gone in person to feel for it, and the Mexican guard will not prove very reliable when menaced by danger—particularly when menaced by CORTINAS, who is dreaded by the Imperial troops of whatever nation.

The famous Foreign Legion, commanded by Baron BARNEY O'BRYAN, a French-Irish soldier of fortune, left Matamoras a few days since for Tampico. The legion was composed of scoundrels and convicts from almost every nation of Europe. It is said they were withdrawn from Matamoras to prevent desertion, as fully one-half the number originally stationed over the river ran away. There are now no foreign troops at Matamoras. The garrison consists of about 3,000 inefficient Mexicans.

New-Orleans papers inform us that Gen. SLAUGHTER is in Havana. A gentleman told me yesterday that he saw that speculative warrior in Matamoras two days ago. Like JEFF. DAVIS, SLAUGHTER is now "universally execrated" by his former friends.

Col. FORD, who is as "universally beloved" as SLAUGHTER is "execrated," is running a livery stable in Matamoras. I am told he is doing a good business. He visits Brownsville frequently.

While Brownsville is growing Matamoras is declining. Twelve thousand persons have left the latter city within the last six days, and thousands more are anxious to go. But since United States transports have been prohibited from carrying passengers to New-Orleans, it is no easy matter to get out of this wilderness.

Accounts from the interior of Texas represent a sad state of affairs. Rebel soldiers, returned to poverty and desolate homes, have turned in a spirit of revenge upon those who remained at home, and murder and robbery are the order of the day. The work of vengeance, predicted and threatened, has commenced.

FROM MEMPHIS.

Seizure of the Commercial Bank—Trouble in the Custom-House—A Reported Defalcation of $453,000.

Special Dispatch to the Cincinnati Gazette.

CAIRO, Saturday, July 30.

The steamer *City of Cairo*, RILEY, master, DILL, clerk, with a good trip of passengers and cotton, passed us last night for St. Louis, leaving for your correspondent a complete file of Memphis papers to the 28th. The government, through an agent of the Treasury Department, had taken possession of and closed the Commercial Bank of Memphis. Mercantile circles were feverish over rumors of all sorts that were current in the streets relative to drafts, guards, counterfeit bills, Custom-house matters, half a million money wanted by cotton operators, and other interesting subjects. The general conclusion seemed to be that affairs in and about the Custom-house were very much mixed. The general public know one substantial fact. This was that somehow, for some good reason or other, doubtless, there was a guard of soldiers taking care of the bank. The occurrence took place at 11:30 o'clock, at which time an agent of the Treasury Department entered the bank and asked for the President, Mr. JESSE POPE, Jr., to whom he gave the necessary order, and, satisfied as to his authority, ordered the bank to close business. It was so unlooked for that all the employés as well as the principal men were taken aback, and confusion was not lessened when Mr. POPE was informed by the government agent that he would not give a reason for the strange procedure until some time the day following.

From all we can learn, the facts are that Mr. CARLETON, of the Custom-house, who is just now absent at the East, was a few days ago reported as a defaulter, and the Secretary of the Treasury deemed it necessary, as a measure of self-protection, to send an expert to investigate the affair of the Custom-house, and, if any derangements were discovered, take the necessary steps to promote the interests of the government. To this duty the gentleman referred to had strictly attended, thoroughly investigated the books, accounts and affairs generally of the Custom-house, and reported them correct; but when he reached the part of its business management immediately under the control of Mr. CARLETON, as Depositary of the United States, there was found to be a deficit of nearly $453,000, which sum may or may not be in Mr. CARLETON'S strong box, which lies in the vault locked. On reaching this conclusion, so unfortunate for the absent officer, who has ever been esteemed an honest and good business man, the Treasury Agent proceeded to the Commercial Bank, whose President is one of the bondsmen of the Collector of Customs, and forthwith took possession, with results as above given.

FRANCE AND AMERICA.

A Compliment to American Clubs from the Cercle Gramont St. Hubert, of Paris.

Mr. GENIO C. SCOTT has the following paragraph in his department of *Wilkes' Spirit* for this week:

The members of the Cercle Gramont St. Hubert, through their administrator, M. BIJI, have written to Mr. GEORGE WILKES, informing him that members of clubs in the United States, in good standing, are tendered the free entrée to their Cercle, while they remain in Paris on business or pleasure, with all the privileges and advantages of membership.

The Gramont St. Hubert Club is one of the most respectable in Europe. It was founded in 1839, and occupies the eligible site of the *rue Richelieu* and the Boulevard, being thus situated near the *Bourse* and all the principal theatres and opera-houses. The extensive establishment is well distributed, including large salons for reunion, a lecture-room, a library, billiard-room, and a dining-room. The club is composed of three hundred members of the best families in France, the *Bourgeoise*, and those belonging to commerce.

In order to convey the wishes of the St. Hubert Club to the clubs of the United States, its presiding officer—known as its administrator, M. BIJI, wrote to the French Minister in Washington for advice. The minister replied that Mr. GEORGE WILKES, would be able to afford every information on the subject. M. BIJI then wrote to Mr. WILKES as follows:

CERCLE GRAMONT ST. HUBERT, BOULEVART MONTMARTRE, 21.

MONSIEUR WILKES: The Club of Gramont St. Hubert, desiring to establish relations of amity and reciprocity with American clubs, addressed our Ambassador in the United States, asking his advice upon the ground of obtaining a list of the leading clubs in the principal cities of the United States. Monsieur ——, the first Secretary of the Embassy, in approving our project in all its intentions, sent us a number of your journal (*Wilkes's Spirit*, 25th February, 1865,) and informed us that you alone could give us the required information as to the relative positions of all the clubs in America. We therefore take this liberty of addressing you:

PARIS, April 4, 1865.

Sans Compli.—The regulation of our Cercle, the Carte d'Entrée, and the circular addressed throughout Europe, and approved, is herewith inclosed.

We desire, therefore, first of all, to learn your personal appreciation, and if you approve the idea, we will pass the list which you may send us of the honorable clubs of the United States.

As the work requires due care and time, you would, of course, cover those works of honorable necessity, and keep in view, through me, such as I should specially honor.

If you think favorably, please inform whether we should address our letters to the President or Secretary of each club?

Is reciprocity admissible? In cases where it is, and in cases where it is not, we shall not exact, but conform to the usages of your locality.

In the hope of being honored with a prompt response, receive, Monsieur, the assurance of my impressive civilities.
BIJI, Administrator.

In compliance with the foregoing request made to Mr. WILKES, at his suggestion I responded favorably, informing the Administrator of the Club St. Hubert, that Mr. WILKES fully appreciates the high compliment tendered by the gentlemen of the greatest nation of Europe, to the gentlemen of the United States; and that, as he expects to visit Paris at an early date, he will then do himself the honor of informing M. BIJI when he hopes to be able to afford all needed information as to the *status* of American clubs, and help conclude, in a reciprocal spirit, the liberal design of the members of the Cercle Gramont St. Hubert.

The compliment tendered by M. BIJI cannot be too highly estimated by the gentlemen of American clubs; for an entree to the St. Hubert is tantamount to an introduction to the best society in Paris. A member of one of our clubs, on arriving in Paris, will, if free to the St. Hubert, at once have a home, and be surrounded by friends. I therefore advise the officers of the clubs of the United States to apply, without delay, to Mr. GEORGE WILKES, requesting him to state their appreciation of the high compliment tendered them, and to express their desire to reciprocate the sentiments so generously offered by M. BIJI, as the representative of the Gramont St. Hubert Club.

HORRIBLE TRAGEDY.

Awful Crime in Manchester, Conn.—Murder of a Mother and Daughter—Arrest of the Son—The Victims Chopped to Death—An Ax and a Butcher-knife—$360 in Money the Object.

From the Hartford Times, Aug. 1.

The quiet village of Oakland, Manchester, about nine miles east of this city, was aroused this morning by the news of the most fearful crime ever perpetrated in this vicinity.

At the early hour of 4 o'clock, or a little sooner, Mrs. BENJAMIN STARKWEATHER, sister-in-law of NATHAN STARKWEATHER of this city, aged 46, and her daughter, HARRIET ELLA, aged 14 years, were both foully murdered while sleeping together in their house.

They were killed with an ax, but they were also stabbed in various places with a butcher-knife.

We saw the bodies after they had been laid out, and hope never to see another such sight. The mother's face was cut in two with a powerful blow from the ax, which divided the nose, crosswise, and cut open the face entirely across, crashing through the bones of the upper jaw and cheeks. Over the right eye was another gash from the ax, sinking through the skull and into the brain; and there was another which cut open the side and back of the head, and also a great gash near the right temple. Besides these wounds there were others made by a butcher-knife—one through the lower part of the chin, the blade penetrating deep into the throat; one deep into the right breast; and another deep one in the left breast.

ELLA, the daughter, presented a still more shocking sight. Her right eye was entirely gone. The ax had cut a terrible gash across the brow, eye and cheek, evidently at one blow, letting out all of the eye, breaking in the skull, and cleaving down to the cheek-bone. Above the right eye, near the top of the forehead, was another fearful gash from the ax, sinking into the brain; and she was stabbed through the bosom with the butcher-knife.

The first information of the murders was given by the son, ALBERT STARKWEATHER, at 4 o'clock. He came to Mr. HORACE WHITE'S, a neighbor, rattling, or rather falling heavily against the back door, and arousing the inmates with this call:

"Get up!—get up!—Come over to our house! I don't know but our folks are all killed, and the house is on fire!"

Mr. WHITE ran over, followed by ALBERT, and found his (ALBERT'S) room full of smoke and the bed on fire. He took the bed out and put it out of the window. Then he went up stairs, though the smoke was so thick he nearly suffocated. ALBERT did not follow him, but paced hurridly up and down the lower rooms, sobbing and crying.

On getting into the chamber, Mr. WHITE found the bed all in a blaze, and the bedroom covered with blood. He lifted up ELLA and found her still alive, though bathed in blood and presenting a shocking sight. As he lifted her a bloody ax slipt off upon the floor. Mr. WHITE took it, and lifting the window, placed the ax under it to let out the smoke, while he next got Mrs. STARKWEATHER off the burning bed, and finding her dead, placed her on the floor while he rolled up the bed and threw it out of the window. His hands were blistered and his clothing rendered very bloody.

The dying ELLA he carried in his arms to a back window in the adjoining room, in order to give her fresh air; and then sent the hired man (who, with others, had arrived) at once for a doctor. But the poor girl died in a few minutes. Her blood covered the window-sill, on which she rested, and the floor near by. Mr. WHITE at once instituted a search for tracks about the house, but was unable to discover any distinct marks of feet except in the garden.

ALBERT STARKWATHER, 24 years of age, slept on the lower floor in the northeast room. His mother and ELLA slept in the northwest room above. He says a noise up stairs, just before dawn, awakened him, and rushing out of his room he was knocked down, near the foot of the stairs, by a man or men, coming down; that he recovered, and had a scuffle in the dark, and was overpowered, thrown down, and the man or men escaped. He shows a scar over one eye, which he says was caused by the blow the murderer gave him. This mark, unfortunately, was obviously of an older date than this morning.

A jury of inquest was summoned, consisting of Arnold Olmsted, Charles Annis, Charles A. Arnold, Francis W. Cowles, Merritt Buckland, Horace Fuller, Moses Scott, F. C. Buckland, Patrick Fitzgerald, Wm. McNall, John O. Spencer and John C. Robertson—the latter acting as foreman. They sat from 9 to 10, and, tacitly agreeing upon a verdict, decided nevertheless to have an adjourned session at 7 o'clock this evening, after further facts were developed.

ALBERT'S butcher-knife was subsequently brought out during the session of the jury, and its appearance before his eyes caused him to start and tremble. A very ugly fact is that the knife was found in his drawer in his own bedroom!

The Hartford police were speedily put upon an investigation, and Chief CHAMBERLAIN, accompanied by Officers COWLES and PAPE, went over to the scene of murder. CHAMBERLAIN arrested the son, ALBERT, and locking him in the front chamber with himself and COWLES, (after the inquest,) proceeded to subject him to an examination.

While this examination was going on, EDGAR GREEN, a man whom ALBERT had hired to work about the place during the Summer, arrived from Mansfield, where he lives, and where he had driven on a visit, leaving Oakland last Saturday noon. ALBERT had paid him at the rate of $34 a month for services which never seemed to amount to much, the neighbors said; and they think ALBERT never could have afforded to hire him at that rate. GREEN, however, shows no evidence of guilt, and was very willing to be examined. He was evidently thunderstruck to hear of the murder.

ALBERT'S reputation is not good. He is a rather "fast young man," and his associations are said to have been not of the best. We hear that he was soon to be married.

In his bureau was found a sum of money in National Bank bills, amounting to about $362. There were three $100 bills, one $50, and some smaller.

He says he left the back door open over night, so that GREEN could get in if he returned. (GREEN had taken ALBERT'S buggy and his own horse.)

When we left, at noon, the questions of Chief CHAMBERLAIN and his assistants had brought ALBERT to a point where it seemed as if he must soon be forced to admit the horrible truth; for, though he saw it not, the course of the examination was steadily drawing him to a point where his answers would not agree with each other.

THE MUSEUM FIRE.

Catalogue of the Contents of the Building—Queer Medley of Curiosities—Statement of the Losses.

New-York Correspondence of the Boston Post.

The funniest feature of the Museum fire, and one which brings a smile—*mirabile dictu*—to the face of the most miserly underwriter, is the curious catalogue of contents of the building which BARNUM has so long been cramming with food for fire. The Proofs of Loss are entitled to be considered as among the most interesting of the Museum's curiosities. It may please the fastidious Boston public to know that the greatest of showmen swears to losing $108,561 76 worth of property inside the building, and in addition to the value of the building itself. A few of the items over which the insurance fraternity are disporting themselves today are as follows, the sums affixed being brother BARNUM'S estimate of value: 100 cosmorama views, $2,000; 182 oil-paintings, $9,100; section of Charter oak, $500; petrified horse and rider, $1,000; orchestrion, $3,500; calliope, $700; kangaroo and young, $300; alligator and tank, $200; three small alligators, $75; large whale tank, $5,000; two whales, $1,000; one elephant, $500; aquaria, (various) $3,800; two otters and tank, $350; any quantity of fancy dresses for actors, wax-figures, and what-is-its—among the lot eight pair of flesh-tights and eight flesh-shirts; plenty of demons' shirts; three pair black tights; clothes for monks, magicians, priests, pages and knights, ad libitum; one monkey, $25; Goddess of Liberty dress, $16; Queen Adelaide's coachman's livery, $75; her footmen's livery, $150; one fish-tail and pants, $5; three-legged wonder, $75; one live pig, $5; eight imitation blunderbusses, $16; two donkeys, $25; chickens, pigs, eggs and fruit, and imitation market stuff, $20; and so on through twenty closely-written folios. Many of our unsophisticated underwriters are likely to be initiated by this document into the mysteries of stage effects and histrionic shams, without venturing the loss of their precious characters by attending upon the moral drama in the regular way. To be sure the tickets cost something—$2,500 each—but knowledge is always worth what it costs.

Demise of an Eccentric Individual.

From the Philadelphia Press, July 31.

The "Man with the Military Walk" died a few days since in the Blockley Almshouse. He was an inmate of that institution for the space of six years. There are, no doubt, many citizens of Philadelphia who remember seeing this individual daily marching to and fro in front of Independence Hall. After the lapse of several months of tramping in front of that place, during which time he was never known to utter a harsh word, he was grossly insulted by a citizen. He struck the person who thus molested him, and was taken into custody therefor, and bound over to answer at court. He was acquitted on the ground of insanity, but was sent to temporary quarters in the County Prison, from which place he was removed to the State Lunatic Asylum. He remained in that institution until it was ascertained that his malady was incurable, when it was thought necessary to return him to the prison whence he came. He was then taken to the Blockley Almshouse, where he remained a very peaceable inmate until last Wednesday, when death removed him. It was a very great mistake to suppose that his military walk arose from any warlike proclivity. He was a quiet, "well to do" farmer in the interior of the State of Pennsylvania, and remarkable for his industry. While following the plough beneath the burning rays of the sun, he fell a victim, and like to have died from congestion of the brain, superinduced by the great heat. He recovered, however, but his mind was partly gone. An angel of peace appeared and advised him to forego all agricultural pursuits, and to proceed to Philadelphia to guard the relics in Independence Hall. It was necessary, however, to assume a sort of martial bearing, and, therefore, the unfortunate man procured a pair of heavy cavalry boots—a scarce article in those days—and a pair of buff-colored pantaloons, over the legs of which the boots were drawn. Thus attired, he left the agricultural scenes of the State, and commenced his "tramp, tramp, tramp," up and down in front of Independence Hall. He speedily excited considerable attention, and in a short time became one of the celebrities of the city, as the "Man with the Military Walk." He was taciturn; never spoke to anybody unless he was first spoken to. He often conversed with himself, but in such a mumbling manner that he could not be easily understood. He generally carried rations in his pocket, and, therefore, remained on duty all day. He was regular in his visits to the hall until the unfortunate day when he gave a person who insulted him a military kick, which deprived him of his self-imposed mission. His death was caused by consumption. He was a fine, healthy looking man, when first appearing on Chestnut-street. Restraining him of his liberty probably broke down his constitution, and gradually he declined into the disease that removed him from among the things of earth.

Cattle Plague in the Mississippi Bottom

GREAT DESTRUCTION OF ANIMALS—THE BLACK GNAT THE FORERUNNER OF THE PESTILENCE.

The Memphis *Bulletin* of the 25th has the following:

We learn from a gentleman who has just returned from Philips and Crittenden Counties, Arkansas, that the planters in the Mississippi bottoms, have been, and are still, suffering severe loss by the death of their horses, mules, cattle and hogs, by a singular disease, which is carrying them off in great numbers.

In the early part of the Summer an incredible number of black gnats made their appearance in the bottoms, and attacked not only cattle and horses, but also birds, wild turkeys, deer and other game, with such ferocity as to kill, in a short time, quite a number of them.

After the disappearance of the gnats, a disease broke out among the cattle, horses and hogs, and has been raging for some time, and is still prevailing, though the indications now are that the epidemic—for such it appears to be—is abating. This disease resembles very closely erysipelas, the attacked swelling up, sometimes, under the breast, at other times on the side, but more frequently under the throat, and dying generally in from twenty-four to forty-eight hours after being attacked. Our informant conversed with several intelligent planters who have been great sufferers by this strange disease, among them a physician eminent in his profession, and all of them concurred in the opinion that it was closely allied to erysipelas, and also that the visitation of the gnats in the early part of the Summer had some influence in producing the disease.

It is thought that the great amount of poison which was necessarily absorbed into the system by the bite of the gnat—which is a most poisonous insect—is developing itself in the disease which is now ravaging the whole animal race in that region. Some cases, when taken in time, are cured by precisely the same treatment practiced in cases of erysipelas, painting with anodyne the affected parts having a fine effect.

The loss of stock, especially of hogs, has been very great. One planter in Walnut Bend has lost over two hundred hogs and seven horses and mules, beside oxen and milk cows. Another, living a short distance above the one named, has lost thirteen mules and horses, and hogs and cattle in proportion. This is only two of many similar instances of losses sustained.

On Saturday morning it was reported that two men, who had been treating their cattle for the prevailing disease, had been similarly attacked, their throats swelling up in an alarming manner.

Circulation of Minnesota Banks.

The St. Paul papers publish the following letter from the Comptroller of the Currency:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, WASHINGTON, July 15, 1865.

DEAR SIR: Your letter of the 19th ult., inclosing resolution of the Bankers' Association of the State of Minnesota, is received.

I find here represented one or more banks in place of which National Banks have been organized, others to whom promises have been given for the organization of National Banks in their stead. It somehow seems to be the object of these gentlemen to convey the idea that Minnesota has not received and was not obtaining her just and fair proportion of the national circulation. Such is not the case. She already has more than her quota under an equitable apportionment. It is true that her banks, being mostly small ones, have not been able to avail themselves of the privileges given to the State Banks by the law of the last session, to absorb circulation largely in excess of the amount due to the State; but she has as much as in my judgment her bankers will wish to have when the system of redemption now being inaugurated shall have gone into operation.

If I mistake not, there will be in the future an opportunity for the organization of more banks, if they are required.

When all the banks are called upon to redeem their circulation, as rapidly and often as it shall return to the commercial centres, the matter of circulation will adjust itself, and many banks will find (perhaps some of those in your State) that they have more than they require, thus giving an opportunity for the organization of banks in places where they may be needed.

Banks have already been organized in the Northern States sufficient to absorb more than all the circulation to which the North is entitled. What little there is left must go to the South.

Very respectfully, F. CLARKE, Comptroller.
Hon. IGNATIUS DONNELLY, St. Paul, Minnesota.

Decision in Reference to Savings Banks.

The following to Hon. ISAAC W. SMITH, Assessor for the Second District, is of interest to proprietors of Savings Banks:

WASHINGTON, July 27, 1865.

SIR: I reply to your letter of 21st inst., that the deposits of a Savings Bank, having no capital stock, may be so far regarded as capital as to allow the deduction of the amount of such deposits invested in United States Bonds.

The surplus fund should also be regarded as capital and added to the amount of deposits from which the amount of bonds is subtracted. Where a Savings Bank credits its deposits with *interest*, the amount thus credited should be treated as a deposit and returned accordingly.

Only such government securities as are set forth in decision No. 140, should be deducted from "average amount of deposits held." This, you will observe, does not include 7 3-10 notes and certificates of indebtedness. Very respectfully,
E. H. ROLLINS, Deputy Commissioner.
ISAAC W. SMITH, Esq., Assessor Second District, Manchester, N. H.

The Crops.

From the Chicago Tribune, July 30.

The absorbing topic of interest, for the past four or five days, has been the condition of the crops in the Northwestern States, as affected by the late severe and continued rains. For the purpose of laying before the public the earliest and most accurate information on this subject of universal interest, we have employed the telegraph without stint. We publish, this morning, another heavy installment of crop dispatches, which will be the last of the series, unless another season of rain shall supervene, to render further information desirable.

From the tenor of the dispatches published this morning it would appear that Wisconsin has been unharmed, and that the wheat crop of that State will be perhaps the most abundant ever gathered. Northern Illinois and Northern Iowa have suffered very little

damage. The dividing line seems to run from Kankakee County, Illinois, due west to the Missouri River. North of that line the injury has been little or nothing. South of it there has been extensive destruction. Michigan seems to have suffered worse than the other States within the same parallels of latitude. It is estimated that one-third of the wheat crop there is ruined. Central and Southern Indiana have also suffered heavily. In some parts of the State the wheat crop is entirely lost.

A NEW-YORK STEAM YACHT.—The *Octavia*, a steam yacht owned by T. W. KENNARD, Esq., of New-York, arrived in our harbor yesterday.

The *Octavia* is a most splendid specimen of naval architecture, sitting as gracefully in the water as a swan. Her dimensions are as follows: Length, 145 feet; breadth of beam, 22 feet; depth of hold, 13 feet 6 inches. Her tonnage is, carpenter's measurement, 480. She was built in Cleaveland, Ohio, in 1864, and is a wooden vessel.

She has two engines, designed by Mr. KENNARD, the owner, and put in at the Jersey City Locomotive Works. Her engines are of unique design and pattern, giving an average speed of 12 knots, while they require only from three to five tons of coal in 24 hours. She has four cylinders—two 18-inch and two 36-inch; has also two boilers, which are cased in black walnut. She is propelled by a screw, and is brig rigged. On deck, aft, she carries two 6-pound brass howitzers.

Her accommodations are of the most superior order, and her decorations may be characterized as of regal splendor. She has accommodations for sixteen persons in the gentlemen's saloon. The joiner work in the saloons is rosewood, satin wood, wild cherry, curled maple and white holly. Opening out of the gentlemen's saloon are state-rooms, a bath-room, &c., all superbly furnished.

On the main deck are the dining-room and smoking-room, in the same style of magnificence as those below; also, the pantry and kitchen. Annexed is a list of her officers:

Captain, SERENO T. DAYTON; First Officer, Thomas B. Hawkins; Chief Engineer, Wm. C. Clearey; First Assistant, Nichols B. Cushing; Steward, John Alderman; two cooks, one cabin boy, seven seamen, two firemen.

The *Octavia* is on a pleasure trip eastward from New-York, with a party on board, consisting of her owner and HOWARD KENNARD, Esq., Col. H. S. ROWEN and others. She left this morning for Martha's Vineyard.

The *Octavia* hoists the Cross of St. George at the main, and the Stars and Stripes at the fore.—*Newport News, July 29.*

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Local Politics—Seventeenth Assembly District.

It has already been stated that, at a meeting of the Union Association of the Seventeenth Assembly District, a resolution was adopted, on motion of T. B. MILLIKEN, Esq., declaring Hon. A. WAKEMAN to be no longer the delegate from that district to the Union General Committee. At a meeting of the same association held on the 31st day of July, a series of resolutions was adopted *annulling* that action and setting forth that Mr. WAKEMAN, having been elected by the Union voters of the district, could not be dispossessed of his seat by the action of the association, and that the resolution of the 17th was passed at a very small meeting, without due notice, and in a manner utterly irregular, and was therefore null and void. These resolutions were adopted by a very large majority at a very full meeting of the association.

THE NOVA SCOTIA GOLD MINES.

The Alleged Swindle of an Agent of Ex-Gov. Gillmore, of New-Hampshire.

EXAMINATION BEFORE JUSTICE DOWLING.

Yesterday morning the examination into the case of CHARLES J. ANTHONY, of Worcester, Mass., charged with obtaining $15,000 by false representations in regard to some mines in Nova Scotia, from Mr. EDWIN BARRETT, an agent of Ex-Gov. GILLMORE, of New-Hampshire, was continued at the Tombs Police Court, before Justice DOWLING.

TESTIMONY OF MR. BARRETT.

Mr. Edwin Barrett, the complainant, was the first witness called. On being examined by Judge Stewart, he deposed that after he paid the money to form a company, he was requested by Cushing to become a trustee; was a subscriber and part owner of the property; witness and Gray were the only trustees; had organized a company by the advice of Mr. Anthony.

Question—From your knowledge of that property, and in view of your relations to it, can you say whether or not there was any labor or working of it for the purpose of producing gold, either at the time Anthony said it was producing $500 a day, or at any time since?

The question was objected to by Mr. Sedgwick, and the objection sustained.

Question—Have you learned from Mr. Anthony, since he obtained your money, that he prosecuted any work for the purpose of obtaining gold, or made any disbursements in regard to it?

Witness—He represented, a short time after I had the money, that he was working it—that there was a gang of men at work on the property.

Question—Have you, since you had your money, seen any specimen ores of gold said to be procured from the property?

Objected to, and objection overruled.

Witness—Well, I should say I had not since I paid my money.

Question—Since you saw in the hands of Norton papers, represented to you to be the titles of the property, have you seen, or known of the papers from Anthony?

Witness—I have not, from Anthony.

Q.—The time you did see them with Norton had you been referred to him by Anthony. A.—At the time Anthony spoke of the property to me, it might be the day I had my money—he said Nolan had the papers.

Question—What amount of purchase or condition money did these papers express to have been paid for the land?

Mr. Sedgwick objected to the question.

Examination resumed—Understood from Anthony that the title to the property was held in trust for him and another party; that was before witness paid the last $5,000; the day before he paid that sum Anthony said he had purchased the property for $100,000, and that it was a sound investment, and was producing $500 a day.

Question—Mr. Barrett, at the time you paid the last portion of the money to Anthony, did you believe he was the owner of the property?

Witness—I believed it as fully as I believed in my existence; also believed the property was producing $500 a day, or should not have invested in it.

Question—Did you believe, as Anthony stated, that $50,000 had been invested in buildings and on works for the purpose of producing gold?

Witness—I did. The witness then deposed he believed the investment was profitable, and that others were anxious to obtain shares in the property, and would have done so if witness had not; Anthony said he should hurry up or he could not obtain the shares; it was his full faith and confidence in Anthony's representations that led him to subscribe.

Question—What is the distance from New-York to the locality of these pretended gold regions?

Witness—From forty to fifty miles from Halifax, Nova Scotia. The place was called the Old Tangier.

This closed the direct examination by Judge Stewart.

Mr. Sedgwick then cross-examined the witness who further testified that he had never been on the property; had no positive knowledge about it; did not know of his own knowledge whether there were improvements on the property; knew the representations of Anthony were false of his own knowledge; believed the property was perfectly valueless; the only knowledge he derived about the title papers was derived from Mr. Norton; [witness here identified the prospectus of the company, which was presented in evidence and marked exhibit 0;] obtained a copy of it from Mr. Brown; thought he saw one in Mr. Paddock's office; witness signed the shares of the stock of the company as President, and Mr. Brown as Secretary.

Question—Then you were content to let the prospectus go to the community?

Witness—Yes, it was before I found it was a swindle; had insisted that there should be money placed in the Treasury at the start, and Mr. Anthony said it was not necessary, and that made witness first suspicious of him; when it was afterward suggested to have money put in the Treasury witness thought it was a scheme to get more money out of him; Anthony proposed to have some of the stock sold by Thomas & Stockes, but as they wanted money from him, he objected; the money he was asked to pay the brokers was to be used in working up the stock, and having it quoted highly; witness objected to that course, as he believed the stock was bogus.

Q.—Do you swear that Mr. Anthony or Mr. Paddock proposed to you to pay any money to the brokers for the purposes you have stated? A.—Mr. Anthony did; Mr. Paddock drew up a power of attorney for Gov. Gilmore; Anthony said it would help the stock if a good report was obtained from the property.

Q.—Did you recollect that Mr. Anthony proposed that no stock should be sold till a report was made? A.—There was no danger of stock being sold. [A laugh.]

Mr. Biggs acted as the agent of witness to purchase some stock previous. Biggs was present when Anthony made the inquiries in regard to the property. Anthony induced him to take stock.

A recess was here taken for half an hour.

When the examination was resumed Mr. Barrett testified, on being questioned by Judge Stewart, that he believed the property was not worth a dollar for the purpose stated; he had seen the title papers with Mr. Norton; Anthony told him to go to Norton to see the papers; did not believe Anthony received a dollar income from the profits.

Did you enquire of Mr. Anthony relative to the will and title of that property at any time?

Witness—I did, Sir.

Question—Did he refer you to Mr. Norton to see the title-deed of the property?

Witness—He did, Sir. Mr. Norton showed me the papers to which Anthony referred.

Q.—What consideration did the title-deed express as the payment of that property?

Objected to, Mr. Sedgwick contending that the question had not a vestige of legality, and that Mr. Stewart should produce the papers.

Judge DOWLING said the proper way was to produce the papers.

Mr. Stewart—We have not got them.

Judge Dowling—Then you must give notice to have the papers produced.

Mr. Sedgwick—We never had the papers.

Judge DOWLING remarked, that by the testimony, it appeared a man in Wall-street had them.

The examination of Mr. ISAAC A. BIGGS was commenced, and the case was then adjourned to 9 A. M. to-day.

POLICE COURTS.

Jefferson Market—Before Justice Ledwith.

BURGLARS ENTERING A PARSONAGE—THEY ARE CAUGHT IN THE ACT.

About 12 o'clock on Tuesday night, two young burglars, who gave their names as PETER MUNDAY and LAWRENCE CASEY alias GEORGE WATSON, forcibly entered the parsonage attached to the Church of the Transfiguration, No. 1 East Twenty-ninth-street. The noise made by the burglars attracted the notice of Officers MCCUSKER and CROWLEY, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct. The officers attempted to enter the building, when the burglars became alarmed, and one of them leaped from a second-story window to the side walk, when he was instantly seized by Officer MCCUSKER. On searching the building, his accomplice was found secreted under a piano in the front parlor. He was also arrested, after a feeble resistance. A further search led to the discovery of a large amount of burglars' tools. Justice LEDWITH committed MUNDAY and CASEY for trial without bail.

Rev. Dr. GEORGE H. HOUGHTON, of the Church of the Transfiguration, who occupied the parsonage, is on a European tour with his family. If the police had not made their timely discovery, the thieves would probably have secured a large amount of plunder.

STABBING AFFRAY BETWEEN FEMALES.

Early yesterday morning, a quarrel occurred between IDA HOWARD and ELIZABETH CLEMENTS, boarders at a disreputable house in Greene-street, during which the latter was stabbed in the head, breast and shoulder, by her adversary, receiving severe injuries. Officer SMITH, of the Eighth Precinct, conveyed ELIZABETH to the station-house, where her wounds were dressed. Sergeant REID, of the Eighth Precinct, arrested IDA HOWARD, and Justice LEDWITH committed her for examination.

ARREST OF AN OLD COUNTERFEITER—AN INTERESTING CASE.

On Tuesday night Detectives MCDOUGAL and GILMORE arrested WALTER PATTERSON, an old and expert counterfeiter, on an old charge of counterfeiting the name of SIMEON DRAPER, Collector of the Port, to a check for $1,000, on which he obtained the money. PATTERSON pleaded guilty to the charge some months ago, in the Court of General Sessions, and sentence was suspended. Detectives FARLEY and EUSTACE subsequently arrested PATTERSON on a charge of having been concerned in obtaining $25,000 from the Bank of Commerce on a forged check. He was indicted on that charge, but has not yet been brought to trial. It is said that sentence was suspended in the Draper case, because the prisoner had given information by which the government saved nearly a million of dollars. At that time PATTERSON was given to understand that if he was again caught committing forgeries, he would be rearrested and sentenced on his plea of guilty on the Draper indictment.

Recently Mr. HALL, District-Attorney, learned that PATTERSON was at his old tricks, and hence his arrest.

Yesterday, Mr. ELIJAH F. PURDY, President and Treasurer of the Sixpenny Savings Bank, corner of Astor and Lafayette places, entered a complaint before Justice LEDWITH against PATTERSON, in which he alleges that on Saturday last MARTHA RICHARDS presented a check for $1,000 on the First National Bank of this city, purporting to have been drawn by J. W. DEERING, which she wished to place on deposit. The check was received, and a bank-book with credit for $1,000 was given to the woman. Miss RICHARDS then said that she wished to draw $300 against the deposit. Mr. PURDY gave the woman a check for the $300 on the Nassau Bank. When Miss RICHARDS got down town it was after bank hours and the check could not be collected until Monday morning. In the meantime Mr. PURDY'S suspicions were aroused in regard to the check, and early on Monday morning he called at the Nassau Bank with the check. Mr. HARRIS, the cashier, sent it around to the First National Bank, the cashier of which institution said it was a forgery. The check was then sent to Mr. DEERING, who also pronounced it a forgery.

Mr. PURDY immediately stopped the payment of his own check at the Nassau Bank. Before he had left that institution a boy named O. H. STEBBINS presented Mr. PURDY'S check for payment. In reply to questions he said a lady at the Exchange Hotel, in Greenwich-street, had given him the check. He was accompanied to the latter place by Mr. PURDY and Mr. HARRIS, when he pointed out the woman. She proved to be the same that had deposited the forged check in the Savings Bank. She was taken to the Fifth Precinct Station-house, and locked up. While there she informed Capt. PETTY that the check had been given to her by a man named LIVINGSTONE, whom she subsequently identified as WALTER PATTERSON.

The authorities decided to make a witness of the woman MARTHA RICHARDS. In her affidavit she sets forth that on the 29th ult., while staying at the Collins Hotel, foot of Canal-street, she went to No. 9 Hubert-street by appointment, where she met PATTERSON. The latter gave her the $1,000 check on the First National Bank, with instructions to deposit it in the sixpenny Savings Bank. He also told her to get a book and draw $300 against the check; she did as directed, and PATTERSON told her to go to the Nassau Bank early on Monday morning and draw the money; on Saturday evening she sprained her ankle and told PATTERSON he must get somebody else to draw the money for her. On Monday morning she managed to reach the Exchange Hotel, and from there sent the boy for the money.

Justice LEDWITH committed PATTERSON for trial without bail.

The prisoner will probably be sentenced at the next term of the Court of General Sessions or his plea of guilty on the Draper indictment.

The Tombs—Before Justice Dowling.

ALLEGED ATTEMPT AT MURDER.

ROBERT MCNAMEE was arrested by Officer MONTGOMERY, of the Fourteenth Precinct, on a charge of having discharged a loaded pistol at JOHN MCGEE, of No. 151 Elizabeth-street, on the night of the 30th ult., the ball entering the mouth of the complainant, and inflicting a dangerous wound. Yesterday, Justice DOWLING committed the accused for examination.

STEALING GOLD.

Officer SNOW, of the Twenty-seventh Precinct, arrested JOHN GRANT, on a charge of having stolen $350 in gold from THOMAS WHITE, while the men were together on Tuesday night. GRANT acknowledged that he had stolen the money, and a portion of it was found on his person. Justice DOWLING committed him for trial.

ACCIDENT ON THE BLEECKER-STREET AND FULTON FERRY RAILROAD.

Roundsman MULDOON, of the Twenty-sixth Precinct, yesterday arrested ANDREW MURRAY, driver, and JOHN GREER, brakesman, of car No. 4, of the Bleecker-street and Fulton Ferry line, on a charge of careless driving. It is alleged that as the car was turning the corner of Reade and Elm streets, PETER FOX was endeavoring to remove a cart which stood too near the track. The man called a small boy, named JOHN DOUGHERTY, to aid him. Instead of stopping the car-driver proceeded on, and crushed Mr. FOX and the boy between the two vehicles, injuring them in a dangerous manner. The injured persons were taken to the New-York Hospital. Justice DOWLING committed GREER and MURRAY to await the result of their injuries.

ROBBERY IN THE FOURTH WARD.

Officers MULLEN and HORBETT, of the Fourth Ward, arrested JOSEPH MITCHELL, JOHN MORRIS, seamen, and ELIZABETH CRAWFORD, on a charge of stealing $250 from JAMES B. MATTHEWSON. It is alleged that the accused visited a number of saloons in the Fourth Ward in company with the accused, and after he had become intoxicated they stole his money and then left him in the street without a cent. Justice DOWLING committed the accused for trial.

Essex Market—Before Justice Mansfield.

ROBBERY IN THE BOWERY.

Officer CONNET, of the Seventh Precinct, arrested MORRIS HOLLAND and JAMES SHEA on a charge of forcibly robbing MICHAEL DUGAN, of No. 549 Pearl-street, in the Bowery, near Bayard-street, on Monday night. Justice MANSFIELD committed the prisoners for examination.

PASSING COUNTERFEIT AND ALTERED BILLS.

Sergeant POTTER, of the Essex Market Police Court, yesterday arrested JOHN MCGARREN, on a charge of forgery, preferred by EDWARD PASILI, of No. 111 Ridge-street. The complainant alleges that on the 21st ult. MCGARREN and another man purchased $202 worth of cigars of him. He alleges that in payment, MCGARREN gave him what purported to be a genuine $100 bill on the Shoe and Leather National Bank, a $50 on the same bank, and a $50 Treasury note. The two former proved to be altered from $1 bills, and it is alleged that the $50 Treasury note was a counterfeit. Justice MANSFIELD committed GARREN for examination.

American Ocean Steamers.

THE PIONEER OF YANKEE OCEAN STEAMERS—REVIVAL OF OUR MARITIME RIGHTS.

The Messrs. LEARY announce that on Saturday, Aug. 19, they will dispatch the steamship *Circassian*, with Capt. ED. CAVENDY in command, to Bremen, via Southampton, and thus open our ocean steam service, which, for the past four years, has not been represented in Atlantic transportation service. For some time previous to the war our mails, and the majority of all the passenger traffic, were carried under the British flag; and when the rebellion began to assume large proportions, the Germans and Frenchmen came in, and became the competitors of the Englishmen, who gloried in the fact that not one American ocean steamer could be found to venture out, lest it would be seized by an Anglo-rebel pirate. They soon became masters of the situation, and they have been reaping the benefits of our disasters. But now we see a practical proof that we are soon to contest this business, and again our flag will cover our mails and passengers, and a fair portion of the freight. It is true we may expect that it will be somewhat difficult, at first, to turn the tide of travel and business; but, as Americans, we are bound to aid every enterprise which has for its object the advancement of our national strength and dignity. We must feel the importance of our possessing, in all its power, the control of all commercial relations which belong to us; and to attain this object we must patronize and support our own ships.

This new line begins without any aid from the government and will endeavor to build itself up on a true mercantile and popular basis. Everything will be done to insure comfort, safety and speed. In Capt. CAVENDY the public will find an old, well-known and accomplished commander, and nothing will be left undone to make the pioneer ship a favorite with the public. The ship herself is in excellent condition, very strong, staunch and remarkably seaworthy. She is well known and will, no doubt, accomplish all that is promised of her.

This first step toward the reëstablishment of our ocean steam communication will, no doubt, attract general attention, and alarm the Europeans; but it is high time we began to assert our rights on the ocean, and the day is not far distant when we hope to be able to record in the departures of Wednesdays and Saturdays *our* fair representation of steam-shipping. The time will shortly come when we may expect to have a *daily* line to Europe, and it only remains for our mercantile community to nerve itself up to the work to establish the supremacy of American over foreign steam vessels.

The departure and voyage of the *Circassian* will be an event which will mark a new era in our history, and the Messrs. LEARY will be entitled to the credit of being the first to prove their enterprise and devotion to the interests of American-European ocean steam navigation.

OUR STEAM COASTING TRADERS.

The new screw steamer *H. S. Hager*, Capt. WADSWORTH, sailed at 3 o'clock yesterday for New-Orleans, with a large passenger and freight list. The *Hager* was built upon the general plan of the Japanese corvette *Fusayami*, and was originally intended for a naval cruiser. She is 1,113 tons register, and of the following dimensions: Length, 210 feet; beam, 34 feet 6 inches; depth of hold, 26 feet. She has three decks, and a carrying capacity of about 1,600 bales of cotton. The engine was built by the Hope Iron Foundry, at Providence, R. I., and was designed by REYNOLDS. It has an inverted cylinder, 48 inches in diameter, and 44 inches stroke of piston. She has a single boiler. The *Hager* is quite fast, making over 11 knots, the screw working about 60 revolutions per minute. She is neatly fitted up for passengers, and all the modern labor-saving improvements have been placed on board. She has one of the Manton-Emerson windlasses for handling her anchors and chains. She is full brig-rigged, and is a very handsome vessel. The *Hager* is a sister ship to the *Jose San Roman*, now in the employ of the Brazilian Government.

The screw steamer *Monterey*, Capt. FURBER, sailed at the same time for New-Orleans. She is 1,300 tons register, and a fine vessel, and took a large freight. The screw steamer *Constitution*, Capt. GREENMAN, also left at the same hour for Savannah. She is 949 tons register, and is 84 feet in length, 33 feet beam, and 19 feet depth of hold. Thus in one day three steamers, together representing nearly 3,500 tons, left our port for places which ten years ago did not see a coasting steamer once in a month, and this soon after the close of the most gigantic civil struggle ever witnessed. To-day the *Patapsco* leaves for Mobile, Ala., and on Saturday the *Vicksburgh* will sail for the same place.

On Friday the *Charles Benton* sails for Newbern, N. C., and the following day the *E. S. Terry*. The *Philadelphia* sails to-day for New-Orleans—the *Neptune* on Saturday. Three steamers sailed for Richmond yesterday. The *Chase* and *Varuna* sail to-day for Savannah, and the *General Sedgwick* will leave for Wilmington, N. C., on Saturday.

NUMBER OF VESSELS IN PORT.

The following is the number of vessels in port yesterday: Steamers, 49; ships, 106; barks, 131; brigs, 126; schooners, 60.

CITY NEWS.

REDUCTION IN THE RATE OF FREIGAT TO NEW-ORLEANS.—The New-York Mail steamship Company have reduced the rates of freight on their "Star Line" of steamships. Their steamers now leave semi-weekly, on Wednesdays and Saturdays. The *Guiding Star* leaves next Saturday, and is taking freight at the following rates: General merchandise, by weight, per 100 pounds, 75 cents; general merchandise, by measurement, per cubic foot, 30 cents; specie or currency, payable in kind, ¼ of 1 per cent. To St. Louis and intermediate places on the Mississippi River, for which through bills of lading will be given, general merchandise, by measurement, per cubic foot, 40 cents; general merchandise, by weight, per 100 pounds, $1.

DEATH OF A FORT SUMTER HERO.—Coroner COLLIN held an inquest on the body of MICHAEL CUMMINS, who died recently, as was supposed, from the effects of wounds inflicted by PHILIP CLARK, during a quarrel. It appeared from a post-mortem examination made by Dr. ROBINSON, that Mr. CUMMINS died from congestion of the lungs, and not from his injuries. At the beginning of the rebellion deceased entered the service of the government, and was stationed at Fort Sumter. He had letters from Gen. ANDERSON, from which it appeared that he fired the first gun at the rebels at the attack on Fort Sumter, and also fired the last shot previous to the surrender of the fort. Deceased was a native of Ireland, and leaves a wife and two children.

EXCURSION.—The New-York and Sandy Hook pilot-boats *E. F. Williams*, No. 14, Capt. HENRY HARBINSON; the *Fannie*, No. 17, Capt. C. H. WOOLSEY; the New-Jersey and Sandy Hook boat *Mary E. Fish*, No. 4, Capt. RICHARD BROWN, together with the Hell-Gate boats *Edna C.*, Capt. NOAH MASON, and the *Dudley*, Capt. S. D. HORTON, proceeded from their rendezvous off the Battery, yesterday morning, with a large party of distinguished guests on board, for a cruise eastward. A large number of citizens assembled on Pier 1 to cheer them on their way.

INTERNAL REVENUE.—Mr. FIELD, Collector of Internal Revenue, is now prepared to receive the income tax for 1864 from the First and Second Divisions of the Sixth Collection District. Assistant-Assessors, CARGILL and BYERS.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.—The regular monthly meeting of the Chamber of Commerce will be held to-day, at 1 o'clock, when the members are respectfully requested to attend.

LAW REPORTS.

Important Decision Under the Internal Revenue-Act.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

Before Judge Betts.

The United States vs. *Sixty-nine Barrels Containing Rum, &c., and Materials and Articles Seized, &c.*—In the above suit, Mr. Byrne, on behalf of the claimant, moved the court for leave to retake the property in suit, seized for a violation of the Internal Revenue Law, upon his filing bonds for the value of the property, taking the ground that this was an exercise of the equitable powers of the court in analogy to the revenue cases, if not within the words of the statute.

Mr. S. Courtney, Assistant United States District-Attorney, relied on the absence of any such power in the statute, and contended that the limited power therein granted could be exercised solely by the assessors, and the court had no jurisdiction in the matter.

Judge Betts—The court was moved on the part of the claimant by counsel on the 29th of July last for an order that the claimant have restored to him the property above-mentioned, seized and described in the information filed in this court in the above-entitled cause, upon filing stipulations for the value of the same with sufficient sureties, &c.

The United States Attorney opposes the motion on the ground that the Act of Congress (approved June 30, 1864,) "to provide Internal Revenue to support the government; to pay interest on the public debt, and for other purposes," (13 stat. at large 240 sec. 48) has conferred upon other officers, than the Judges of the Circuit and District Courts of the United States, jurisdiction over the relief applied for to this court by this motion. That objection appears to the court well founded. The present application must accordingly be denied with costs.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Judge Barnard.

In re application of James Boyle; commitment is insufficient; James Boyle is discharged. George Widmayer *vs.* Mary Fash et al.; allowance of $100 each. The People ex rel. W. W. Culon *vs.* W. C. O'Brien, Clark et al.; motion granted with costs.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM AND CHAMBERS.

Before Judge Monell.

Gertrude Crossman *vs.* David Harrison; adjourned to 16th of August. Aulda Muller *vs.* Peter Bernhard; order granted. Moses H. Moses *vs.* Nathan Hellman; motion for new trial denied. George Danvell et al. *vs.* Louis Walsh; motion for leave to issue execution and satisfy judgments granted. James Kenny *vs.* John Elfers; order vacating judgment and execution granted.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—AUG. 2, 1865.

$600	U. S. 6s, '81...C. Small	107	100	N. Y. Cen. R.	91½
7,000	do	106¾	300	do	91⅝
15,000	U.S. 6s,5-20s...R.	104¾	200	do......2d call	91¼
50,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s..C.	105¾	100	Hudson Riv. R.	111½
10,000	do	105⅞	100	do......2d call	111½
5,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s..C. New Issue	104¼	800	Reading R.	104¾
50,000	do	104⅜	7800	do	105
1,000	U. S. 5s, '74...C.	96	100	do......s60	104½
20,000	U.S.5s,10-40sCb30	97	400	do......s60	104¼
5,000	do	96¾	200	do......2d call	104⅝
16,000	Tr. Notes,73-10s. Second Series..	99	400	do......s60	104
2,500	do	98¾	100	Mar.&Cin.1st Pref.	37
22,000	U. S.6s, 1 yr. Cer. New issue	97½	400	Mich. S.&N.I.R.	65½
8,000	North Car. 6s	76	200	do	65⅜
1,000	N.Y.Cen.6s,'83	95	100	do......b10	65½
1,000	C.,Bur.& Q.8s,1st	109	100	do......2d call	64⅞
1,000	Clev.&Tol.S.F.B.	98	200	do	65
1,000	Chi. & Alt. 1st	96	24	Ill. Cen. R.	127½
1,000	do	95	20	do	127
4,000	Mil.&St.P.1st	73	200	do	126
8,000	Amer. Gold	145⅛	100	do......2d call	126¾
25	Bank of Commerce	104	60	do	126⅝
23	do	103½	200	Cleve. & Pitts	69⅞
50	Am. Ex. Bank	115	1500	do	69¾
35	Fourth Nat. Bank	101	300	do	69⅝
50	Del. & H. C. Co.	134	1800	do	69½
			200	do......2d call	69¼
			100	do	69⅛
			400	do	69
			40	Chi. & N. W.	[illegible]
100	Cum. Coal Pr.	41⅛	400	Chic. & N.W.Pr.	60¾
400	do	41⅛	500	do	61
200	do......s60	41	500	do......2d call	60½
50	do	40¾	100	Chic. & R. I. R.	108¾
200	do......2d call	41	100	do......s60	108
200	Erie Railway	88	100	do	108½
100	do	88⅛	100	do......s10	108¼
100	do......s10	88¼	100	do	108¼
400	do	88½	200	do......2d call	108¼
100	do	88¾	200	Mil. & P.du C.R.b60	38½
600	do	88⅝	200	do	38
400	do	88½	100	Pitts., Ft. W. & C.	97
100	do......s30	88	200	do......s30	96¼
300	do......2d call	88	45	Erie R. Pref.	87

SECOND BOARD.

$15,000	U.S. 6s, 5-20s.C.	105⅜	50	Erie R. Pref.	87½
7,000	do	105⅝	200	Reading R.	105
4,500	U. S. 6s, 5-20s..C. New Issue	104¼	400	do	104¾
3,500	do	104½	200	do......s30	104½
100,000	Tr.Notes, 73-10s. Second Series..	98⅞	200	Cleve. & Pitts	69¼
10,000	do. Third Ser.	99	500	do......2d call	69¼
6,000	U.S.6s, 1 Yr. Cer. New issue	97½	100	Mich. S. & N. I.	65
10,000	Ohio & M. C.	24½	700	do	65¼
10,000	do	24⅝	400	do	65⅛
200	Bruns.Land Co.	10	20	Ill. Cen. R.	127½
200	Cumb. Coal......s10	41½	200	Chic.&N.W.Pr.	60¾
500	Mariposa M. Co.	12	500	do	61
60	do	11⅜	100	P.,Ft.W. & C....b10	97
100	New-York Cen.	91⅝	200	do	97
			100	Chi. & Alt. R.	103
			100	Mil. & P. du C.	38½

OPEN BOARD—1½ P. M.

100	N. Y. C. R. x-d.s30	91	300	Mich. S. & N. I.	65
100	do......c	91⅜	200	do......s3	65
200	do......s3	91⅜	300	do	65⅛
200	Erie Railway	88¼	300	do......b3	65¼
100	do......b3	88⅜	200	do......s3	65⅛
600	do	88⅜	200	Cleve. & Pitts	69
100	do......s3	88⅜	500	do	69⅛
100	do......s15	88	400	do......s3	69⅛
300	do	88½	200	Chic. & R. I.	108¾
200	do......c	88⅓	100	do......b90	109
100	do	88⅝	500	do......s3	108
1600	Reading R......s3	104¾	100	do	108
200	do......s10	104¾	100	do......s10	108
200	do	104¾	200	Ch. & N. W. Pr.	67⅛
300	Quick. Min. Co.	56¼	100	P., Ft. W & C....s3	96⅝
200	do	56⅜	400	McGr. West	15¼
200	do	56½	100	do......s30	15

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

500	Erie Railway	88	400	Chi. & R. I.	108⅛
200	do......s3	88	100	do......b3	108⅛
700	do	88⅛	100	do......s10	108
300	do......s3	88⅛	100	Mich. S. & N. I.	65¼
500	do	88¼	100	Cleve. & Pitts....s3	69¼
200	do......s3	88¼	100	Chic. & N. W.	27
200	do	88⅛	300	do	27⅛
200	Reading R......s15	104¼	100	do......s3	27¼
400	do......s5	104¼	400	Chic. & N. W.Pr.	61
1000	do	104½	100	do	60⅞
100	Hud. Riv. R.	112	100	do......b3	61
100	do	113	100	do......s10	60⅞
200	do	113½	300	do......s15	60¾
400	do	113⅜			

WEDNESDAY, Aug. 2—P. M.

The Official Tabular Statement of the Public Debt of the United States, of all descriptions, including the present unpaid requisitions on the Treasury on the 31st of July, has been prepared and published by Secretary MCCULLOCH. The figures compare as follows with the statement of the honorable Secretary of March 31, 1865:

	March 31.	July 31.
Gold-bearing Stocks	$1,100,361,242	$1,108,662,642
Greenback Circulation	433,160,569	433,160,569
Debt, interest in Currency..	751,055,128	1,289,156,545
Fractional Currency	24,254,097	25,750,000
Debt past due, no interest..	349,420	1,527,120
Total Public Debt	$2,309,186,456	$2,858,256,876
Requisitions not paid	114,256,548	15,736,000
Balance in Treasury	56,481,924	116,739,632
Total of all debt	$2,366,961,080	$2,757,253,244

The progressive increase of the Public Debt since 5th July, 1864, when Mr. CHASE retired from the Treasury Department, has been as follows:

	Principal.	Interest.
July 5	$1,792,867,040	$73,425,240
Aug. 30	1,878,565,234	77,447,122
Oct. 31	2,017,099,515	85,313,606
March 31	2,366,955,077	102,836,531
July 31	2,757,253,244	*139,262,468
Increase in 13 months..	$964,386,204	$65,837,228
Average daily increase of Principal		$2,466,461

* In Gold, $64,521,837; in Currency, $74,740,631.

The Greenback issues of the Government, which are made Legal Tender for their face value, as given in the last three returns, compare as follows:

	Dec. 31.	March 31.	July 31.
Greenbacks	$433,160,569	$433,160,469	$433,160,569
Five ₱ cent. do	105,675,049	69,522,350	39,954,230
Six ₱ cent. do	211,479,370	156,477,650	212,121,470
Total	$650,254,988	$659,160,469	$685,236,269

The price of Gold ruled firm to-day at 145@145⅜@145⅜ ₱ cent., while Exchange on London was dull at 108⅛@108⅜ ₱ cent. for first-class Bills, for Gold. The Boston steamer's quotation via Halifax, for United States 5-20s in London on the 22d ult., was firmer than anticipated, and further orders for these Bonds were supplied here to-day at 105⅜@105⅝ ₱ cent. The Gold speculators, however, operate irrespective of the course of Exchange and the Foreign demand for United States 5-20s. They are going upon the calculation that the current free Importation of Foreign Goods must sooner or later, cause an export demand for Gold in the absence of a corresponding Export movement of Cotton and other Domestic Produce. The purchases of this party in the Gold Room are made with much boldness, and in the absence of nearly every sign of demand either to pay into the Treasury for Customs or as a *hedge* against the sales of Foreign Merchandise to be paid for in the course of the next month or two.

The market for money is firm at 7 per cent. on call, and 7@9 per cent. on prime short Merchant paper. The demand from the Brokers to-day was active at 7 per cent., and the poverty of Bank lenders led to further sales of U. S. 7.30 per cents. and other prime securities for ready cash. We hear that one of the large Banks pretended to discriminate against the Brokers in favor of their Merchant borrowers. Of course this is nominally a question of taste on the part of lenders, but in the instance referred to it is fair to presume it was really a question of ability. The Bank had no money to lend.

The Stock Exchange was steady on Government Gold bearing Stocks to-day, and also on 7-30 ₱ cents., there being a demand for the latter at yesterday's decline to 99@98⅞ ₱ cent. The latest registered sales were $100,000 at the Second Board of the Second Series at 98⅞ ₱ cent. On the Railway speculation the market was feverish and prices very irregular, though the fluctuations of the day were less violent than on Monday and Tuesday. At 4 o'clock this afternoon the following quotations were made, as compared with the same hour on Tuesday, the market closing steady. There was a large rise in Hudson River Shares.

	Tues.	Wed.		Tues.	Wed.
U. S. 10-40s	97	97	N. West Pref.	60¾	60⅞
U. S. 5-20s	105½	105¾	Rock Island	108½	108
N. Y. Central	91	91⅜	Fort Wayne	96⅛	96⅝
Erie	87¼	88⅛	Cumb'land Coal	40⅝	41¼
Hudson	110	113¾	Quicksilver	56	56
Reading	104¼	104½	Mariposa	12	12
Mich. Southern	64⅝	65⅛	Canton	38½	39
Illinois Central	126½	126½	Atlantic Mail	156	156
Mich Central	106½	107½	Brunswick	10½	10
Pittsburgh	68¾	69⅛	Ohio Certificates	24⅛	24⅛
Northwest	26¼	27¼	American Gold	145	145⅜

The following bids were made for the City Bank Shares:

Merchants'	108	American Exchange	115
Mechanics'	108½	Chatham	125
Union	116	Bank of N. America	107
America	130	Hanover	105
Phenix	103½	Irving	106
Tradesmen's	126	Metropolitan	112
Butchers' & Drovers'	120	Shoe and Leather	103
National	109	Corn Exchange	106
Merchants' Exch'ge..	99	Continental	93
State of New-York	106	St. Nicholas	100
Commerce	103	Import's' & Traders	105
Mechanics' B'k Ass..	101	Park	140
Broadway	210	Manf. & Merchants'	100
Ocean	85	Central National	104½
Mercantile	126	Fourth National	100½

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883	95	Han. & St. Jos. L. G.	93
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Est..	85	Del. L. & W. 2d mort.	103
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Subscrip.	85	Tol. & Wab. 1st M.Ex'd	90
Erie 1sts, ex d., '68	102	Mil. & P. du C. 1st M..	96
Erie 7s, 2d mort., 1879	103	Galena & Chi. ex	100
Erie 7s, 3d mort., 1883	100½	Galena & Chic. 2d M. ex.	95
Erie 7s, 4th mort, 1880..	95	Chi. & R. I. 1st mort	100¼
Erie 7s, 5th mort., 1888..	95	N. J. Cen. 1st mort	100
Hud. R.7s, 1sts, '69	100	N. J. Cen. 2d mort	100
Hud. R.7s.2ds S. F., '85	102	Pitts., Ft.W.& C. 2d M.	93
Harlem, 1sts, '69-72	100	Pitts., Ft.W.& C. 3d M.	85
Mich. C. new 1sts 8's, '82	112	Miss. & Mo. L. G.1st M.	35½
Chi.,B.&Q. 8 ₱ c. 1sts	109	Chic. & Alt. S. F.	93
N. Ind. Gosh. Line '68.	90	Chi. & Alton 1st mortg.	95
Ill. Cen. 7 ₱ c. 1875	112	Atl. & Gt. West. 1st M.	92
Alton & T. H. 2ds Inc..	70	Mil. & St. Paul 1st mor.	73
Chi. & N. W. Int. Bs...	80	Marietta & Cin. 1st mor.	80

The monthly (July) averages of the first National Bank of New-York are reported as follows:

Deposits	$7,234,401
Circulation	281,703
Legal Tender	2,420,407
Loans and Discounts	4,274,855
Due from New-York City Banks July 29	2,306,098

The Bank of the Republic is paying a half yearly dividend of 5 ₱ cent. and the old New-York Life and Trust Company a half-yearly dividend of 5 ₱ cent.

The day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States was as follows: Receipts, $4,919,636 77, including for Customs, $675,000; on account of Loan, $66,000; Payments, $3,363,789 77; Balance, $62,835,048 78.

State Taxes on National Banks.

A LEGAL OPINION FROM HON. WARD HUNT.

To Hon. E. G. Spaulding:

Having had occasion to examine with some attention the question of the duty of assessors, in valuing the shares of the national banks for the purposes of individual taxation under State or municipal authority, and knowing your interest in the question, I forward to you the result of my examination. I hope it may aid you in reaching a just conclusion.

The question which the assessors are now called upon to decide is this: A bank is organized under the act to provide a national currency, hereinafter particularly referred to. It has one-third of its capital stock invested in United States bonds, or other securities issued by virtue of various acts of Congress, and which are declared to be exempt from taxation. In making an assessment and valuation of the shares of individual stockholders, for the purpose of State taxation, under the act referred to, and the enabling act of the State of New-York of 1865, is it the duty of the assessor to assess the said shares at their actual value, in the same manner as other moneyed capital, or is it his duty to deduct from the actual value the one-third thereof, as the proportion of value belonging to each share which is invested in United States securities as above stated?

By the act to provide a national currency, &c., passed June 3, 1864, and in the 41st section, at p. 112 of the session laws of the United States, it is provided "that nothing in this act shall be construed to prevent all the shares in any of the said associations, held by any person or body corporate, from being included in the valuation of the personal property of such person or corporation, in the assessment of taxes imposed by or under State authority, at the place where the bank is located, and not elsewhere, but not at a greater rate than is assessed upon other moneyed capital, in the hands of individual citizens of such State; provided further, that the tax so imposed, under the laws of any State, upon the shares of any of the associations authorized by this act, shall not exceed the rate imposed upon the shares in any of the banks organized under authority of the State where such association is located; provided also, that nothing in this act shall exempt the real estate of associations from either State, county or municipal taxes, to the same extent, according to its value, as other real estate is taxed."

It will be observed that the portion of the section quoted, and which is all that the act contains on the subject of taxation of the shares, is in the form of a proviso, permitting certain things to be done, but not in itself imposing or directing the imposition of any tax. A careful reading of the statute will show that this proviso contains four principal propositions:

1. That the shares of stock in a National Bank, held by an individual, may be "included in the valuation" of his personal property, in the assessment of taxes imposed by State authority.

2. That this valuation shall not be at a "greater rate than is assessed upon other moneyed capital, in the hands of individual citizens" of the State; meaning that a greater rate of taxation shall not be imposed upon a given valuation of shares, than is imposed upon other moneyed capital of the same valuation in the hands of individual citizens of the State.

3. That the tax so imposed by the State upon such shares, shall not exceed the rate imposed upon the shares of stock in banks organized under the authority of the State; in other words, if shares in the State banks are taxed at a lower rate than other moneyed capital, then the shares in the National Banks shall shall also be taxed at such lower rate.

4. That the real estate of such associations shall not be exempt, but shall be liable to taxation like other real estate.

These propositions contain the substance of the proviso and all of it.

To carry into effect the authority to tax the individual shares thus given by the act of Congress, the State of New-York, at its last session, passed an act, (chapter 97, Laws of 1865,) enabling banks organized under the State laws, to transfer themselves into national institutions, and authorizing the taxation of their shares, for State and municipal purposes. In section 10 of the said act, it is provided, "that all the shares, in any of the banking associations organized under this act or the act of Congress mentioned in section 1 of this act, held by any person or body corporate, shall be included in the valuation of such person or body corporate in the assessment of taxes, in the town or ward where such banking association is located, and not elsewhere, whether the holder thereof resides in such town or ward or not, but not at a greater rate than is assessed upon other moneyed capital in the hands of individuals of this State, provided that the tax so imposed upon such shares shall not exceed the par value thereof."

The last proviso is supposed to be inaccurately expressed. It was probably intended to say that the valuation or assessment of the shares should not exceed the par value thereof, and not that the tax imposed should not exceed the par value of the stock: it is hardly credible that one tax should equal the par value of the stock, or that it could be necessary by legislation to prevent a taxation more extravagant than one equal to the entire principal of the stock. The propositions contained in this act are similar to those before quoted, and are evidently intended to carry out the authority given by the act of Congress.

1. The shares of stock in a National Bank, held by an individual or corporation, shall be included in the valuation of property of such person or corporation.

2. Such valuation shall be made in the assessment of taxes, in the town or ward where such bank is situated, whether such individual reside in such ward or elsewhere.

3. Such taxation shall not be at a greater rate than is assessed upon other moneyed capital in the hands of individuals.

4. Such valuation shall not exceed the par value of such shares, or literally such taxation shall not exceed such par value.

On the 29th of April, 1863, (Sess. Laws, p. 435,) the Legislature of this State enacted as follows: "All banks and banking associations shall be liable to taxation on a valuation equal to the amount of their capital stock paid in, or secured to be paid in, and their surplus earnings, (less ten per cent. of such surplus,) in the manner now provided by law, deducting the value of the real estate held by such corporation or association, and taxable as real estate."

The valuation for the purposes of taxation was arbitrarily fixed at its capital and surplus, (less ten per cent.,) whether, in fact, it had and owned assets to that or to any amount, and in whatever securities such capital might have been invested.

The Supreme Court of the United States, in the case of the Bank of the Commonwealth *vs.* The Tax Commissioners of New-York (not reported,) decided this law to be invalid, so far as it professed to tax that portion of the bank capital invested in United States securities, and held that the amount so invested must be deducted from the valuation that would otherwise be fixed, for the purposes of taxation.

In venturing an opinion that in making assessments upon shareholders under the act in question, the United States securities should be proportionately deducted from the value of the individual shares. I base it upon the statement, that the faith of the Congress of the United States should be preserved both in letter and spirit, without evasion or equivocation, and that no act either of the United States, or the State Legislature, should be construed as violating such faith, unless its terms render it impossible to avoid such construction.

1. All the United States securities now held by the Banking Associations are issued under the various laws of 1861, 1862, 1863 and 1864, which declare in express terms that such securities shall be exempt from all taxation, for State or municipal purposes. No exception is made in the case of their being held by banks or corporations, but in all cases, in whose hands soever they may be found when the day of taxation arrives, they are exembt from taxation.

2. The courts will not permit that to be done indirectly which they will not sanction when performed openly and avowedly. The evident intention of the Legislature of New-York, in passing the act of 1863, already quoted, was to reach the United States securities owned by the banks, and compel the payment of a tax upon them, under the name of a tax upon their capital. In the case cited, the Supreme Court of the United States would not permit this to be done, but declared the law invalid. The securities of the United States, it was held, must be deducted from the valuation, otherwise to be placed upon the assets of the bank. While it is true that the distinction between the capital of a bank and the shares of an individual is a plain one, it is equally true that the shares consist of nothing except a proportionate interest in the capital. The capital cannot exist without the shares, and the shares are nothing if there is no capital. The principle of the decision quoted would seem to apply with equal force to the interest of a shareholder. It is entirely delusive to say that you may tax the shares without injury to the bank; that it is a personal injury only to the shareholder, and leaves the bank in the same condition. In the present case the value of the shares consists in the national securities; and to say that you may tax the shares, while it is conceded that you are not permitted to tax that which gives them their value, is very nearly an absurdity.

3. The exemption from taxation is given to the securities themselves, and does not depend upon the manner or form in which they are held. To take one instance only, as the most convenient one at hand: In the laws of the United States of 1864, chap. 17, p. 13, authorizing the issuing of two hundred millions of bonds, the language is this: "And all bonds issued under this act shall be exempt from taxation, by or under State or municipal authority." In the other cases the language is identical or similar. It is substantially a statement that the amount invested in these securities shall be deemed to possess no value for the purposes of taxation. If one hundred shares of stock belonging to A. B. are worth $10,000 in fact, and one-half of that amount is invested in United States securities, then for the purposes of fixing a valuation by which to assess them, the statutes declare that they are to be deemed of the value of $5,000 only. The intimation in McCulloch *vs.* State of Maryland, 4 Wheaton, p. 316, that shares of the old United States Bank are taxable against the individual shareholders, is not applicable to the present question. The exemption from taxation in that class of cases was not by virtue of an express declaration of Congress, but upon the ground that the bank was a national agent, and to tax it or its branches was to tax the financial instruments of the government, while the slaveholder could not be claimed to hold any such position. Now, however, the securities themselves are expressly exempt from taxation wherever they may be found, or in whatever form they present themselves. The securities held by shareholders of the United States Bank, or the value of their shares, had no such advantage.

When the act of Congress says that a certain bond is exempt from taxation for State or municipal purposes, it means that the persons owning it, or beneficially interested in its ownership, shall be subject to no tax by the State or municipality, for or in respect to that security, or its value. It is a question of good sense and good faith, and not a subject for the exercise of a refined reasoning and subtle argument.

4. The language of the act of Congress of 1864, and of the enabling act of 1865, of the Legislature of New-York, both of which I have quoted in full, are to be construed with reference to other acts of Congress and of the State, and to be reconciled with them so far as it may be done. Thus when the act of Congress of 1864, and the enabling act of New-York, say that the "shares held by any person shall be and included in the valuation of such person, but not at a greater rate than is assessed upon other moneyed capital," they are to be construed, if possible, in harmony with the other acts of Congress, and the decisions of the courts upon the same subject. The former acts of Congress say, that in the valuation of the property of such person, nothing shall be included for what is invested in the securities of the United States; that such securities possess no value for this purpose. The acts in question do not assert the contrary, but declare simply the general theory that the shares shall be deemed assessable property. If an individual owns one hundred shares of stock he must be assessed for that stock in the town or ward where the bank is situated, but neither of the acts declare what the valuation shall be. The acts in question do not declare that United States securities shall form any portion of the valuation, and former and numerous acts declaring distinctly that they shall not, it is but a reasonable construction of the acts in question to say that they do not embrace such securities.

5. I do not perceive that any question can properly arise upon the "rate" of taxation to be imposed, or upon that expression in the statute. The rate is uniform throughout the State, and upon all property. It is one per cent., or two per cent., or whatever may be the rate declared; and when the value of the property is ascertained by the assessment of the proper local authorities, the rate determines at once the amount of the tax to be imposed. The question seems to arise upon the valuation exclusively.

Upon a careful consideration of the provisions of the statutes, State and national, regulating the valuation of the shares in national banks, for the purpose of taxation, I am of the opinion that such valuation is to be ascertained by taking their actual value, subject to a deduction from the shares of each individual of a proportionable amount of the capital invested in United States securities.

WARD HUNT.

UTICA, July 17.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

H. J. MESSENGER,
BANKER,
No. 139 Broadway,
SEVEN-THIRTY LOAN AGENT.

Gold bonds and stocks of all descriptions bought and sold on commission.

Accounts of banks, bankers, and individuals received on favorable terms.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Aug. 2, 1865.

Receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last, 34 bbls. Ashes, 4,873 bbls. Flour, 1,455 bbls., and 470 bags Corn Meal, 14,840 bushels Wheat, 93,183 bushels Corn, 5,396 bushels Rye, 54,476 pkgs. Provisions and 40 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Have been quiet but steady at $7 50@$7 62½ for Pots, and $8 for Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs. Stock, 828 bbls.

COFFEE—Continues in limited request within our range; Java at 25c.@26c.; Rio at 17c.@21c.; Maracaibo at 18c.@21c.; Laguayra at 19c.@21c.; St. Domingo at 17c.@17½c.; Native Ceylon at 22½c.@28c. ₱ lb., in gold. Sales 4,000 bags Rio on private terms.

COTTON—Is in moderate demand at steady prices. Middlings, 47c.@49c. ₱ lb. Sales and resales, 1,800 bales.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in moderate demand, opening heavily, but closing buoyantly. Sales since our last amount to 8,300 bbls., including very inferior to choice Superfine State and Western, at $5 90@$6 50; poor to choice Extra State, at $6 55@$7, chiefly at $6 55@$6 70; round-hoop extra Ohio, inferior to good shipping brands, (which continue very scarce,) at $8 15@$8 35 ₱ bbl.

Superior State and Western	$5 90	@$6 50
Extra State	6 55	@ 7 00
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	6 65	@ 9 75
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, ship'g brands	8 15	@ 8 35
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands..	8 40	@10 00
Extra Genesee	7 25	@ 9 75
Poor to choice extra Missouri	7 50	@12 00

Southern Flour is very quiet and heavy. Sales since our last, 450 bbls., at $7 65@$8 65 for poor to good, and $8 70@$12 25 for good to very choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Canadian Flour is a shade lower. Sales 350 bbls. Extra at $6 60@$9 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour continues in limited demand, including Superfine at $5 50@$6 ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is inactive at $4 90@$5 for Jersey, and $5 75 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat has been more active to-day, and prices improved 3c.@5c. ₱ bushel. Sales 85,000 bushels, including Amber Western at $1 93; Red Western at $1 75@$1 90; Amber Spring at $1 45; Chicago Spring and Milwaukee Club at $1 40@$1 45 ₱ bushel. Corn is in moderate demand and heavy. Sales 60,000 bushels at 87c.@89c. for unsound, and 90c.@91c. for sound Mixed Western, and 93c.@$1 08 for very poor to choice White Western. Western Oats have been in very limited demand at from 61c.@62c. ₱ bushel. Rye, Barley and Barley Malt were dull and nominal.

HAY—Continues in fair demand, at 95c.@$1 15 for old, and 80c.@95c. for new, ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Continue in good request and very firm at 12½c.@32½c. for poor to prime, and 35c.@40c. for choice to fancy ₱ lb.

LATHS—Eastern have been in demand at $2 25 ₱ 1,000.

LIME—Rockland has been in more demand at $1 20 for common, and $1 60 for lump ₱ bbl.

MOLASSES—Is quiet, yet quoted steady. Stock on hand, 10,336 hhds.

NAVAL STORES—Have been quiet, including Spirits Turpentine, within a range of from $1 35@$1 40 ₱ gallon, and Resin at $5 75@$15 ₱ 280 lbs.

OILS—Are in moderate request and firm, including Crude Whale at $1 15@$1 25; bleached do. at $1 40@$1 50; Crude Sperm at $1 90@$2; unbleached do. at $2 30@$2 40; Lard Oil at $1 85@$2; Linseed at $1 18@$1 20; Red Oil at 90c.@95c. ₱ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Is in less request, at 32c.@33c. for Crude; 51½c.@53c. for Refined, in bond; 70c.@72c. for do., free, ₱ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in good demand, chiefly on speculation, at advanced prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 8,400 bbls., in lots, at $34 50@$35 50, closing at $35 50 for New Mess; $29@$30 for 1863-4 Mess; $27@$27 75 for prime Mess; $25@$25 50 for prime, ₱ bbl.; also, 2,500 bbls. New Mess, August delivery, seller's and buyer's options, at $34@$34 50 ₱ bbl. Cut Meats continue in fair demand at 15c.@17c. for Shoulders, and 20c.@23½c. for Hams. Sales equal to 400 pkgs. Bacon continues dull and nominal. Lard has been less active and a shade lower. Sales 1,000 tcs. and bbls. at 19½c.@24½c., the latter rate for very choice kettle-rendered, ₱ lb. Beef continues in moderate demand at $10@$14 50 for Extra Mess; $8 50@$12 50 for Plain Mess. Sales 500 bbls. Prime Mess Beef rules quiet but firm. Butter is in fair demand at 27c.@34c. for poor to prime, and 35c.@40c. for fancy State, and 21c.@27c. for Western, ₱ lb. Cheese is quiet at 9c.@15½c. for poor to very choice, ₱ lb. We now quote:

New Crop Butter.

Orange and Sussex—fresh pails, ₱ lb	35	@40
Pennsylvania and River—fresh pails	35	@38
Half-firkin tubs—first quality	32	@34
Half-firkin tubs—second quality	29	@31
Welch tubs—first quality	31	@32
Welch tubs—second quality	28	@30
Firkins, New-York State—first quality yellow	32	@33
Firkins, New-York State—second quality yellow	30	@31
Firkins, Western—first quality yellow	26	@27
Firkins, Western—second quality yellow	24	@25
Grease Butter—original packages	14	@15
Western—light colored	22	@24
Western—common	21	@22

New Crop Cheese.

Factory-made Dairies—first quality	15¼	@15½
Factory-made Dairies—second quality	14¼	@15
Farm Dairies—first quality	14	@15
Farm Dairies—second quality	12	@13
Farm Dairies—common	10	@11
Orange County—flat skimmed	9	@10

Stock of Pork and Beef in the Packing Yards of New-York and Brooklyn.

PORK.

	Aug. 1, 1865.	July 1, 1865.	Aug. 1, 1864.
Clear	587	699	854
Mess	48,706	46,072	131,461
Thin Mess	829	1,667	4,966
Prime Mess	24,399	34,759	26,772
Flank	31	117	51
Prime	2,773	4,292	1,928
Rumps	584	1,048	783
Refuse Mess	358	686	5,652
Refuse Prime Mess	577	1,039	1,118
Refuse Prime	607	652	178
Other Refuse	2,308	3,036	1,707
Uninspected	3,261	6,906	8,433
Grand total, bbls	85,020	100,971	183,702

BEEF.

	Aug. 1, 1865.	July 1, 1865.	Aug. 1, 1864.
Repacked Mess	28,705	31,480	12,290
Repacked Chicago Mess	24,537	28,490	14,648
Railroad Beef	128	120	451
Refuse Mess	633	1,270	1,364
Other Refuse	—	29	—
Refuse Prime	60	42	162
Tierces Prime Mess	1,376	1,092	2,997
Country Mess	6,317	6,917	2,917
Country Prime	57	67	113
Uninspected tcs	51	51	—
Uninspected bbls	692	1,596	3,969
Grand total tcs. and bbls	62,656	71,154	38,071

RICE—Is quiet, but held firmly. Stock on hand, 394 tierces Carolina, and 8,940 bags East India.

SUGARS—Have been in good demand at uniform prices. Sales since our last, 1,700 hhds. Cuba, &c., at 11½c.@15½c.; and 350 boxes Havana at 11½c.@16½c., ₱ lb. Refined Sugars continue quiet and heavy at 14¾c.@19½c., ₱ lb. Stock of Sugars, to-day, 80,344 hhds., 99,311 bags, and 38,129 boxes, against 68,063 hhds., 75,938 bags, and 45,044 boxes, same time last year.

TALLOW—Sales 225,000 lbs. at 11½c.@12½c. for very inferior to choice; 15,000 lbs. Stearine, part at 21½c.; 31,000 lbs. Grease at 11c.@14½c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Sales 600 bbls., in lots, at $2 19@$2 20, closing at $2 20, ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—The market was quiet to-day, with 472 vessels of all classes in port. For Liverpool, there were taken 7,000 bushels Wheat at 4d.; 25,000 bushels Corn at 3¾d. ₱ bushel; and, by steamer, 300 bales Cotton at ¼d. ₱ lb. For a Baltic port, a Russian brig, with 1,600 bbls. Petroleum, on private terms.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, AUGUST 3, 1865.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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We cannot undertake to return rejected communications.
VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

Lincoln Monument.

Parties wishing to subscribe to the Monument Fund to the late President, can do so by applying at the publication office of the TIMES. Subscriptions limited to $1 each.

Amusements this Evening.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—(Winter Garden)—MAMMOTH FAT WOMEN, NOVA SCOTIA GIANT GIRL, THE CIRCASSIAN FAMILY, W. B. HARRISON, THE COMIC EXTEMPORANEOUS SINGER. Afternoon at 3, Evening at 7½—BEAUTY OF SEVILLE—ROBERT AND BERTRAND.

WALLACK'S—THE COLLEEN BAWN.

BROADWAY THEATRE—THE LADIES' BATTLE—THE YOUTHFUL DAYS OF RICHELIEU.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—ARRAH NA POGUE.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

GENERAL NEWS.

Our Havana correspondent writes that JUDAH P. BENJAMIN, late Secretary of State of the Southern Confederacy, arrived in that city on the 25th, from Nassau. A mythical story is told of his escaping from Florida, being picked up by a British schooner, wrecked on one of the Bahama Islands, and finally finding a refuge in Nassau—which place he soon left in the British schooner *Britannia*. The truth is he got out of Dixie somehow, and arrived here from Nassau in the aforesaid schooner. The *Barcelona*, from Vera Cruz and Sisal, arrived at Havana on the 28th, among her passengers to this city were, Gen. KIRBY SMITH, ex-Gov. THOMAS REYNOLDS, and Capt. A. F. T. BEAUREGARD, who was Secretary to Dr. GWIN.

The New-Orleans papers announce the death in that city of the venerable ROBERT SPEDDEN. The deceased was a native of Baltimore, Md., but has resided in New-Orleans for upward of fifty years. It was in 1814 that he lost an arm in the battle on Lake Borgne between the American flotilla and the British gunboats. From that time until his death at the green age of 83 years he was esteemed in the city which he had bravely defended as one of its most honored and cherished citizens. Mr. SPEDDEN was the head of a large and respectable family. One of his daughters was the wife of the lamented LUMSDEN, of the *Picayune*, and both were lost on the ill-fated steamer that in 1860 was wrecked near Chicago with an excursion party on board.

Judge COOLEY, the Commissioner of Indian Affairs; Judge EDMUNDS, Commissioner of the General Land Office; the Superintendent of Indian Affairs for the Southern Division; Gen. HARNEY, Gen. HERRON, and. Col. PARKER, of Lieut.-Gen. GRANT'S Staff, have been appointed a commission to meet in council on the 1st of September, at or near Fort Gibson, twenty or thirty tribes of Indians, including those who, becoming disloyal, made treaties with the rebel ALBERT PIKE. The object is understood to be to make such arrangements as will conduce to their social comfort, as well as to preserve peace on the plains.

Crowds are beginning to gather at Heart's Content from all parts of Newfoundland to witness the landing of the Atlantic cable. The weather is unprecedentedly fine. This favorable weather encourages hope that the cable across the Gulf of St. Lawrence will be got in working order in a day or two. The steam yacht *Clara Clarita*, with Engineer EVERETT'S party on board, arrived at Aspy Bay on Tuesday morning. The weather was fine and the elements most favorable for the prosecution of the work of underrunning and repairing the telegraph cable across the Gulf of St. Lawrence.

Seaside and Long Branch Railroad was opened for public travel on Monday. It extends from the boarding-houses at Long Branch to Sandy Hook, near the Ocean House, where its passengers take steamboats to New-York. The road, it was expected, would have been opened at the commencement of the bathing season; but as it crossed lands belonging to the United States, in connection with the new fort at Sandy Hook, Gen. DIX stopped the work upon it. This caused the delay. Recently the prohibition was removed, and the road completed and opened to travel.

Judge EDMUNDS, of the Land Office, now completing the census returns relating to manufactures, reports that in 1860 the value of raw wool produced in the United States was $36,586,887, and the cost of labor manufacturing the same was $9,808,254. Total value of manufactured wool product was $6,186,397. The value of raw cotton produced the same year was $57,285,534; cost of labor in manufacturing it, $23,940,108; total value of manufactured product was $115,681,774.

The Mexican Government at Sisal on the 6th of July seized the American schooner *William Crawford*, owned in Brooklyn, N. Y., on suspicion of smuggling. Her Master, STEVENS, and all the crew, were taken, save one. That one managed to get away, and arrived here in the British schooner *Florida*. The others were taken to Merida and confined there. The whole cargo, valued at $40,000, was discharged, and all that could be found against the vessel was a few pounds of powder.

Monterey was occupied on the 22d of June by French troops under JEANNINGROS. The Commander had issued several orders to the effect that all arms in the possession of citizens should be delivered up; none should be allowed to carry arms without special license; at tattoo all shops should be closed; and no one should attack a French soldier under pain of death—and for a crime of this kind the city should also be mulcted.

Col. JOHN OLEY, who entered the New-York Seventh as a private, has been appointed Brigadier-General by brevet, for "gallant and meritorious services in the campaigns of Western Virginia." Gen. OLEY has for some months been stationed at Charleston, Western Virginia, famous as the scene of the trial and execution of JOHN BROWN. He has fought his way from the ranks to his present position.

Major-Gen. GEORGE C. MEADE has taken up his Summer residence near Jenkintown, on the North Pennsylvania Railroad. He is now quite a frequent passenger on the Doylestown train, running to and from the city. Gen. MEADE is in command of the Eastern Military Division, which includes the whole seaboard from Maine to Florida. His permament headquarters are in Philadelphia.

A dispatch from Washington states that there are no counterfeits of national currency, so far as known. There is a slight difference between $5 notes issued to the first five or six National Banks and those subsequently printed, but only a trifling change of lettering.

In Hayti, so far, the rebels appear to have the advantage. President GEFFRARD, although he had bombarded and demolished the fort at Guarico, and killed the rebel Gen. SCHAUMONON in an assault, had not yet taken the place.

There is to be disposed of at an early day, at Fairfax Court-house, Vienna, Prospect Hill, Peach Grove and Fairfax Station, in Fairfax County, Va., a large stock of lumber, heretofore used by the government.

The New-Jersey Railroad Company have reduced the wages of the mechanics employed in this machine-shops fifteen per cent.

A letter from Alexandria, Egypt, announces the death of the wife of Rev. GUILIAN LANSING, the American missionary, at Cairo, July 5.

The *Stonewall* is being prepared at Havana for delivery to the United States authorities.

LOCAL NEWS.

The Twenty-ninth and Fifty-seventh Massachusetts Regiments, containing the remnants, also, of the Thirty-fifth and Fifty-ninth Massachusetts Regiments and comprising the Third Brigade, First Division, Ninth Corps, received the compliment of a formal reception at the hands of the Sons of Massachusetts, yesterday. The brigade arrived late on the night of Tuesday, and was paraded yesterday morning, and marched to Union-square, where refreshments were served out. Returning to the Battery, the officers and men were entertained with a dinner. Speeches were made by Gen. HOOKER, Col. HOWE, Mr. CARTER and Rev. MATTHEW HALE SMITH. The reception was a complete success. Last evening the brigade left for Readville.

The grand match between the St. George and New-York Cricket Clubs was commenced at Hoboken yesterday. When the wickets were drawn the score stood—St. George, 155; New-York, 102.

The sentence of MICHAEL KENNY, convicted of murder, has been commuted by Governor FENTON to imprisonment for life. KENNY stabbed a German named RARENBERG, a peaceable citizen, without any provocation whatever.

The price of Gold was again rather firm yesterday at 145¼@145⅝. Money was active at 7 ₱ cent., and Exchange on London dull at 108½@108⅝ for Gold. The Government Securities were steady at the Stock Exchange, and the Railways feverish and the prices unsettled, ultimately closing a fraction better than on Tuesday on the main New-York lines, Central and Erie, and 3 ₱ cent. upon Hudson River.

General business exhibited rather more animation yesterday. Breadstuffs, provisions, whisky, tallow and cotton closed with an upward tendency. The freight engagements were light.

The Public Debt—Favorable Condition of the Treasury.

The financial world will be somewhat astonished, and the general public greatly pleased, with the official exhibit of the condition of the National Treasury at the close of last month, as published this morning. The general result, as well as the details, is favorable beyond all expectation. The increase in the aggregate of the public debt during the two months that have elapsed since last statement, is very much less than was to be expected, and vastly below the speculative estimates that have been made by those interested in damaging the public debt. The exhibit demonstrates a soundness and strength of the National Treasury, as well as an economy in expenditure and a skill in management that must add greatly to our financial credit at home and abroad, while they reflect high honor upon those who have its management.

The increase in the public debt, since the close of May last, has been, in round numbers, only $122,000,000. The actual figures are these—on May 31, $2,635,205,753; on July 31, $2,757,253,275. For details as to the character of this and the interest upon it, as to the amount of legal-tenders in circulation, as to the uncalled for requisitions and miscellaneous items of the War and Navy Departments, as to the amount of coin and the amount of currency in the Treasury, we refer to the official statement, merely remarking that the figures dispel as many current fictions and exaggerations as there are units in the aggregates of which the statement is composed.

In considering the amazingly small increment in public indebtedness shown by this Treasury exhibit, the reader must remember not merely the period covered by it, but the events and circumstances that took place during that time. The two months of June and July were those in which the gigantic work of disbanding the forces of our army and navy was commenced and almost consummated, and in which the expenditures consequent upon settling up the accounts of the troops reached their maximum. Of the hundreds of thousands of men sent from the pursuits of war and destruction to the pursuits of industry and production, all have had their accounts promptly settled by the Treasury. They are not only paid off, as regards the past, but they have been paid off for the last time; and instead of being a charge hereafter upon the resources of the nation, they will henceforth be contributors to the enlargement of those resources; instead of being mere consumers at the public expense, they will become producers for the public benefit. Beside this, large numbers of heavy contracts have, during these two months, been closed and settled; large numbers of vessels in government employ have been put out of commission and settled with, and innumerable minor sources of expenditure, relating to all departments and branches of the public service, have been terminated. As we said with reference to the disbanded troops, so with reference to all the foregoing—they reappear hereafter no more as items in the public expense.

In short, when we recall and survey the history of these last two months—when we consider what has been accomplished and what have been the necessary expenditures—when we consider how the ground has been cleared up, as it were, for the future, we must express surprise and gratification that the increase of the public debt has only been at the rate of two millions a day, and we must argue from it a present and prospective vigor and healthfulness in the condition of the national finances that affords the public the most gratifying assurances. As for those who have been declaring, for a month past, that the Secretary did not *dare* to make a statement of the public accounts, and as for those who, with characteristic looseness, have been alleging that these accounts would show a debt of "between three and four thousand millions," we commend them to the business of figuring up how much the actual facts fall short of even the most moderate calculations that have been made.

The main reliance of the Treasury now to meet current expenses and the interest of the debt, is upon the receipts from internal revenue and from the customs duties, and upon the accumulations in the Treasury. The internal revenue receipts for last month were twenty-two millions of dollars, and the Treasury anticipates from this source an average of about a million dollars a day for the next three months. The most trustworthy estimate of the receipts from customs (in gold) during the coming months of the current fiscal year, put them at the average of fully eleven million dollars a month. As to the accumulations in the hands of the Treasury, they are shown by the statement of this morning to be: Amount of coin in the Treasury, $35,338,000, and of currency $81,402,000, or a total in the Treasury of $116,740,000. During the past month, there have been some considerable returns to the Treasury from sales of vessels, naval stock and military material; but much heavier returns will come from this source in the current month. The Quartermaster's Department is rapidly preparing for the disposal of the immense amount of government property in its hands, and now no longer required. Within the last two days millions of dollars' worth of marine property has been advertised for sale in the cities of Washington, D. C., Cincinnati, Louisville, St. Louis, Nashville, Natchez, Vicksburgh, Little Rock, New-Orleans and Mobile.

Taking, then, the matter of our public finances all in all, as they now appear, the country has reason to congratulate itself that, while the debt entailed by the war is heavy, it is shown to be neither so great as croakers predicted, nor so burdensome that it cannot easily be borne.

The Necessity of Regaining the Old Cotton Crops—How to Do It.

Cotton is not king. That is settled. But for all that, it is a magnate of the very first rank. And it will be a most serious mistake not to be prompt to recognize it as such, in this new era. It must hereafter, as before, be the great regulator of our foreign exchanges, and thereby the great conservator of our financial soundness. Herein it has a certain divine right which we could not alter if we would. Providence has ordained that the belt of North America embraced between the Atlantic and the Rio Grande, covered by the Southern States of this Union, shall be the region adapted above all others, upon the face of the globe, for the growth of the best qualities of the cotton-plant. This can be said of no other American production. Wheat and all the grains, sugar, rice, tobacco, every agricultural staple produced by us, can be raised elsewhere, nearly if not quite as well. Other lands are dependent upon us, for them only to a very limited measure. They can meet but comparatively little of the heavy balance that yearly accrues against us. Without cotton, gold, the life-blood of our currency, must be continually drained away to satisfy these demands.

How soonest to get our cotton production back to its amount before the rebellion—five millions of bales—is one of the most important problems of the day. Two things only are in the way: a civil insecurity, repelling capital, and the disorganized condition of labor.

The first of these we trust will soon disappear. We cannot reconcile it with any current idea of the practical sense of Americans to suppose that the Southern people will prefer to be in discord rather than harmony with the National Government. The sober second thought will prompt them to bury all past resentments, and to cooperate with the government for an establishment of every civil safeguard necessary to universal protection. We cannot help believing that after a little time every Southern State will exhibit the same respect for all the great personal rights, as prevails here in the North; that all forms of political and social persecution will disappear, and that capital will be able to plant itself anywhere in the South without the slightest misgiving of any sort.

The more serious difficulty is the disorganized condition of labor. We have no feeling but contempt for the men who are eternally finding fault with the freedmen. Doubtless they are faulty enough; but what Gov. JOHNSON, of Georgia, said of them the other day, in the City Hall of Macon, is true to the letter: "Under the peculiar circumstances with which they are surrounded, no people ever behaved better than the blacks have done." Of course, they do not easily adapt themselves to their new situation; probably not more easily than do the masters themselves. Habituated to associate labor with the lash, the wonder is that they do not hate it worse than they do. It is doubtful whether they ever contract industrious habits as freedmen which will make good the amount of labor forced out of them under the old system. It is certain that, at the very best, this cannot be realized for many years yet. If we rely upon emancipation to restore soon the old cotton crop realized by slavery, we shall certainly be disappointed. The training of the freedmen to be capable of this will require far longer time than we can afford to wait. There must be other resources and other helps. What are they?

Northern and European laborers must be encouraged to become tillers of Southern soil. Applications have already been made to our Foreign Emigrant Commissioners, from Southern planters, for field hands. The pretence that white men cannot work under the blaze of a Southern sun is too stale now to be heeded by anybody. The non-slaveholding Germans of Texas long ago proved that Southern cotton-raising is no greater tax upon the white man's constitution than Northern corn-raising. The lands which produce cotton are generally dry and healthy, and the white laborer needs only to be a little careful to be able to meet with perfect security every requirement in the cultivation of cotton, from the first plant to the last pick.

But the great agent for the agricultural restoration of the South ought to be labor-saving machinery. It is this which has enabled the great Northwest to develop its resources at such a marvelous rate. It was this which made good the great drain of the strongest laboring men of that section, occasioned by the war; so that, though hundreds of thousands were taken from the field to fight through the four years' war, the crops, instead of being reduced in amount, actually became larger than ever. It is a well-known fact, that labor-saving farm implements enable the farmers of the Northwest to accomplish three times the amount of labor that they could without them, with the same number of teams and men. These implements are applicable, good judges say, to the planting and cultivation of cotton in all its stages up to the picking, which must be done by hand. Yet they have never been used for that purpose to any extent, worth mentioning. Slavery never had enterprise enough to venture upon new methods. Brutal in its very nature, it was content with mere brute force to produce its gains. Being rid of it, an opening is now made such as did not exist before, for the great inventions of civilization. If a prompt resort is had to them, and if their management is consigned to intelligent and faithful hands, they will very soon restore the old cotton crops, however backward the mass of the freedmen may be in coming up to the white standard of work. The importance of securing this end speedily forbids its being left to the contingency of the disposition or indisposition of the freedmen to do regular labor. It should be subject to no contingency; and this may be secured by relying primarily upon white labor, and its mighty auxiliaries, labor-saving implements.

The Temper of the South—Military Protection and Reviving Loyalty.

Something should be pardoned to the excessive license and looseness which prevailed throughout the South in press, on platform, in public everywhere, during the last days of that moribund social fabric, half Babel and half Bedlam, known as the Southern Confederacy. Still, it is needful to educate the Southern press and people firmly to the loyal and law-abiding standard of the loyal States.

On the quasi-treasonable press, a wholesome curb is kept by Union Generals, of whose moderation and sagacity there is no question. The action of Gen. THOMAS in the arrest of EMERSON ETHERIDGE, will indicate what we mean. No reasonable man will question that, the facts being as this officer stated them, the action was proper and prudent. The time-serving, temporizing policy which preceded the rebellion, is not likely to be repeated, so long, at least, as the disloyal States remain under military tutelage. The age of Buchananism is gone.

The general acquiescence of the South and its inhabitants in the various regulations of the military authorities, we should hope may be reckoned on in spite of the folly of the Richmond traitors. So thoroughly quelled and exhausted have the disloyal States become, that measures which they would formerly have resented as infringements on the sacred inclosure of State Rights, are, in most cases, now accepted with calmness, reason and equanimity. It is one result of the very fierceness of the war. Peace is sweet alike to conquered and conquerors; and should any daring disturber of peace arise in the Southern States, his fate would be sealed in his own vicinage, by his own neighbors, without intervention of ours. It is a hard saying, that it was necessary to so prolong the war as to accomplish to the uttermost the ends it aimed at. Though blood flowed like water, and treasure was poured out like dross, it was essential to do the work thrust upon us, not for a year, or a decade of years, nor even for a century, but for all time. The South was to be exhausted, and a full half of its fighting population destroyed or maimed, or disheartened, all non-combatants called from peaceful pursuits and driven into the ranks, the wheels of industry stopped, the country drained of accumulated resources, the whole land made to feel the misery which the tyrannical junta at Richmond was inflicting upon it. When no one, at length, had escaped the horrors of war; when every man in person, in property, in friendship, or in kin, had some cause to mourn over the evils and crimes which the selfish, ungrateful, ambitious, perjured leaders of the rebellion had caused, the insurgent States were prepared for a return to peace—and not till then.

The New Registry Law—An Opportunity for Reform.

While the subject of municipal retrenchment is agitating the public mind, and a tax levy of $18,000,000 offers so admirable a text to the preachers of reform, it is worth while to glance at the provisions of the new Registry Law, and see what an excellent opportunity will be presented at the coming election for practical action.

The Legislature, as if to test the capacity of the city for self-government, has cleared away the muddy impurities of the old election laws, and guarantees to the fullest extent that the ensuing election shall echo the voice of the people, if they choose to speak.

The first section of the new law takes the appointment of registers and inspectors of election from the Board of Supervisors, and vests the appointing power in the Police Commissioners, requiring this board to select during the months of August and September of each year four competent men for each election district to act in such capacity. It provides that the registers so appointed shall act on election day as inspectors of election, and the appointment of canvassers is also given to the commissioners, the number being reduced to two. It declares that no person shall be chosen as a register and inspector or canvasser, unless he be a qualified voter within the assembly district in which his election district is situated, and liable to jury duty in courts of record, nor, unless he can read, write and speak the English language understandingly. The designation of polling places and places of registry becomes one of the duties of the commissioners, and no place shall be selected in which, or any part of which, intoxicating liquors are sold or have been sold for sixty days previous to being so used, or which is not suitably lighted with gas. The necessity of being qualified as a juror in courts of record makes it obligatory that a register should be a citizen of the United States, and the owner and holder of property to the value of $250. The appointment of a disqualified register or canvasser, or the acting as such without the proper qualifications, is made a misdemeanor, punishable by fine and imprisonment, and neglect of duty on the part of appointees is also punished by fine.

The second section provides that in the City of New-York the poll-lists of the previous election shall not be used in making up the register, but that each voter shall appear in person, and give his name to the Board of Registry, and in case he is not a native-born citizen, he must produce his papers in evidence. Other sections provide that the registers shall not employ a clerk, and that after the completion of the list, and the four copies required by law, no addition shall be made to it. The most important provision of the law, however, is that no person whose name is not found in the register on the day of election shall be entitled to vote under any circumstance. This portion of the act is mandatory, and any vote received in contravention of it shall be void and must be rejected from the count in any judicial or legislative scrutiny into the result of the election. This sweeps away at once all that beautiful system of manufacturing a majority by swearing in votes on the day of election. The other duties of inspector and register are similar to those under the old law, and the provisions of the act are extended to the charter election. Here then is an opportunity to act in our own behalf. The Legislature has thrown around the elections in this city every safeguard that ingenuity could devise, in a full, comprehensive and stringent law; placing the appointment of all minor officers of election in the hands of men who possess the confidence of the public, and providing severe penalties for any infraction of its provisions. We cannot now excuse our own negligence and apathy by raising the convenient cry of ballot-box stuffing and fraud. If this law is properly carried out, the coming election will be the clearest expression of the will of the people. If our citizens, then, from sheer laziness or selfishness, will to perpetuate this saturnalia of knavery and theft, which wastes our substance upon pimps and harlots, taxes our middle classes into exile, and keeps our poor festering in the filth of crowded tenement houses, who shall murmur if the right of self-government, which we refuse to exercise, is curtailed or taken from us?

THE DEFEAT OF THE LONDON TIMES IN THE BRITISH ELECTIONS.—There is more significance in the defeat of Mr. WALTER, the principal proprietor of the London *Times*, in the English election contest, than at first sight appears. Until recently, this gentleman has not identified himself at all publicly with the valuable newspaper property he owns. But some two or three years ago he took to the business of having his dull parliamentary performances reported at great length in his own journal. And the unfair character of some of these reports—or what was alleged to be their unfair character—led to a personal discussion in the House of Commons, relative to Mr. WALTER'S connection with Printing House-square. Little came, directly, of that discussion. But since then the defeated proprietor has affected a consequence and standing which his natural talents indifferently sustain. His specialty has been public education, and all the heavy things he could say on that novel subject have been reproduced in the best columns of the London *Times*. He has also made no secret of his desire to become a Peer of the realm, so soon as his Parliamentary votes and the Ministerial organship performed by his journal should give him a feasible claim upon Lord PALMERSTON. The electors of Berks have spoiled, for the present, this laudable ambition. Mr. WALTER'S connection with the "leading journal," instead of bringing him credit with the yeomanry of England, has, by his unfortunate avowal of it, brought him political discomfiture. And to-day his peerage must be a more distant prospect than it was before he took to trading in his newspaper connection.

STREET-CLEANING.—A conscientious and through fulfillment of the street-cleaning contract ought to greatly mitigate, but must always come short of eradicating the great, all-pervading evil in our sanitary arrangements. Contractors cannot be held responsible for cleaning gutters which connect simply with miserable surcharged drains, instead of a thoroughly-constructed sewer. In all the upper part of the island on the North River side, which ought to be the very healthiest portion of the city, there is no outlet sewer at all, but innumerable small drains emptying their contents into the river wherever there is a convenient fall, and poisoning the air along the entire shore-line. Until we have a drainage system, we may sweep, and shovel and cart off the overground dirt by the million loads, and be very little the healthier or the cleanlier a community than we are to-day. There is not another city in the world so well adapted by natural situation for thorough, perfect, and economical drainage as New-York. There is not another city of half the same wealth in the civilized parts of the world, where the drainage is so accursedly bad.

GUARDIANS OF THE NATIONAL HONOR.—A few individuals sufficiently impressed with a sense of their own importance, held a meeting the other day in Broad-street, ostensibly to devise means to secure a fair and speedy trial, and proper legal advice for JEFFERSON DAVIS. Somebody, it seems, misreported the proceedings, and the result has been the appearance of several of the persons present, in print, with loud disclaimers of certain speeches imputed to them. One of these gentlemen gives a modest view of the aims of himself and his associates, which is worth quoting. He says:

"The meeting was simply for the purpose of taking necessary measures for securing a speedy and fair trial of JEFFERSON DAVIS and others now in prison, before the *civil courts*, instead of *military* tribunals, in order to show the world that *justice* is the law of our country."

The world will of course now understand, after this Broad-street meeting has taken place, that "justice is the law of our country." The wonder is that such an assembly that was thus intended to influence, or correct the opinion of the world should have been kept so quiet, that the very mention of its proceedings seems to have given deep offence to the principal persons concerned in it.

MEAT.—We notice that large quantities of beef cattle are coming from the West, their owners attracted by the high prices. This is well enough, but what sort of answer does it give to those who tried to deliberately deceive the public into the belief that there were no cattle to spare out West? We regret that the press of this city has not said a word about the proposed meat fast. We would not impute interested motives as the cause of this omission, we only record the fact.

MILK.—One of the largest dealers in this city called on us a day or two since, and gave a variety of reasons why milk should not come down. We shall find space shortly to expose their unsoundness. Meanwhile we may mention his remark that he had about as much influence on the price as any one; that some of his brethren in the trade had suggested action toward a reduction, but that he *opposed it;* and can our readers guess what one of his reasons was? Why, that New-York is better served than any city in the world, and *does not know it;* and that ten cents is cheap enough for a quart *at any time!* He had not heard that London consumers pay six cents (3d sterling) for *pure* milk, *imperial measure.*

More, however, shortly on the subject. Meanwhile let us give a contribution to history from this same dealer. A lady in Madison-avenue wanted good milk—had had milk from an Irish woman, whose cow had, however, run dry—came to him for *good* milk, and obtained it, grumbled next day about some "yellow stuff" that rose to the top of said good milk, not knowing said "stuff" to be cream. Our visitor did not exactly wish this to be considered a proof that New-Yorkers were ignorant of the properties of milk, but the circumstance was—&c., &c. Somewhat more than half the good people of this city may have heard the story before, but what matter? It does well enough to illustrate the low estimate placed by monopolists upon the intelligence of their dupes, whether residing in "Madison-avenue" or elsewhere.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Aug. 2.

ASSIGNMENT OF GENERAL OFFICERS.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, Friday, July 28, 1865.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 130.—The following general officers assigned as indicated below, will report in accordance with the instruction herein given.

1. To report for duty to Major-Gen. J. Hooker, commanding the Department of the East, Major-Gen. D. E. Sickles, Major-Gen. J. G. Parke, Major-Gen. Chas. Griffin, Brig. and Brevet Major-Gen. Robt. B. Potter, Brig. and Brevet Major-Gen. J. C. Robinson, Brig. and Brevet Major-Gen. Eli Long, and Brig.-Gen. H. G. Banum.

2. To report for duty to Maj.-Gen. W. S. Hancock, commanding Middle Department: Maj.-Gen. A. A. Humphrey; Brigadier and Brevet Maj.-Gen. G. H. Getty; Brigadier and Brevet Maj.-Gen. R. B. Ayers; Brigadier and Brevet Maj.-Gen. W. H. Emery; Brigadier and Brevet Maj.-Gen. A. Baird; Brigadier and Brevet Maj.-Gen. R. O. Tyler, and Brig.-Gen. J. D. Fessenden.

3. To report for duty to Maj.-Gen. C. C. Augur, commanding Department of Washington: Brigadier and Brevet Maj.-Gen. G. Mott, Brig.-Gen. J. A. Haskin, Brig.-Gen. F. T. Dent, and Brig.-Gen. Francis Fessenden.

4. To report for duty to Maj.-Gen. E. O. C. Ord, commanding Department of Ohio: Maj.-Gen. J. A. Logan, Maj.-Gen. J. D. Cox, Brigadier and Brevet Maj.-Gen. M. D. Leggett, Brigadier and Brevet Maj.-Gen. O. B. Wilcox, Brig.-Gen. J. B. McIntosh, and Brig.-Gen. Thos. G. Pitcher.

5. To report for duty to Maj.-Gen. George Stoneman, commanding Department of Tennessee: Maj. Gen. W. B. Hazen, Brigadier and Brevet Maj.-Gen. J. M. Brannan, Brigadier and Brevet Maj.-Gen. J. E. Smith, Brigadier and Brevet Maj.-Gen. A. C. Gillem, and Brigadier and Brevet Maj.-Gen. Edward Hatch.

6. To report for duty to Maj.-Gen. J. M. Palmer, commanding Department of Kentucky: Maj.-Gen. Gordon Granger, Brigadier and Brevet Maj.-Gen. J. C. Davis, Brigadier and Brevet Maj.-Gen. J. F. Hartranft, Brig.-Gen. J. S. Brisbain and Brevet Brig.-Gen. J. F. Wade.

7. To report for duty to Maj.-Gen. Jno. Pope, commanding Department of the Missouri: Maj.-Gen. G. M. Dodge, Maj.-Gen. F. P. Blair, Jr., Brigadier and Brevet Maj.-Gen. F. Wheaton, Brigadier and Brevet Maj.-Gen. J. M. Corse, Brigadier and Brevet Maj.-Gen. Geo. H. Chapman, Brig.-Gen. T. C. H. Smith, Brig.-Gen. P. E. Conner, Brigadier and Brevet Maj.-Gen. E. Upton, Brigadier and Brevet Maj.-Gen. A. Sully, Brigadier and Brevet Maj.-Gen. Chas. C. Walcutt, and Brigadier and Brevet Maj.-Gen. W. L. Elliott.

8. To report for duty to Major-Gen. A. H. Terry, Commanding Department of Virginia: Maj.-Gen. Jno. Gibbon, Brigadier and Brevet Major-Gen. J. B. Ricketts, Brigadier and Brevet Major-Gen. N. A. Miles, Brigadier and Brevet Major-Gen. A. T. A. Torbett, Brigadier and Brevet Major-Gen. N. M. Curtis, Brigadier and Brevet Major-Gen. D. W. Turner, and Brigadier and Brevet Major-Gen. S. S. Carroll.

9. To report for duty to Maj.-Gen. J. M. Schofield, commanding Department of North Carolina: Maj.-Gen. Geo. Crook, Maj.-Gen. J. Kilpatrick, Brigadier and Brevet Maj.-Gen. T. H. Ruger and Brig.-Gen. M. D. Harlin.

10. To report for duty to Maj.-Gen. J. A. Gillmore, commanding Department of South Carolina: Brigadier and Brevet Maj.-Gen. A. Ames, Brig.-Gen. J. F. Croxton, and Brigadier and Brevet Maj.-Gen. Chas. Devens.

11. To report for duty to Major-Gen. F. B. Steedman, commanding Department of Georgia: Major-Gen. F. H. Wilson, Brigadier and Brevet Major-Gen. F. H. King, and Brig.-Gen. F. D. Stevenson.

12. To report for duty to Major-Gen. F. G. Foster, commanding Department of Florida: Brig.-Gen. F. Newton, and Brig.-Gen. B. Alvord.

13. To report for duty to Major-Gen. H. W. Slocum, commanding Department of Mississippi: Major-Gen. P. G. Osterhaus; Brigadier and Brevet Major-Gen. M. F. Force; Brig.-Gen. Chas. Ewing, and Brigadier and Brevet Major-Gen. F. W. Davidson.

14. To report for duty to Major-Gen. C. K. Woods, commanding Department of Alabama: Brigadier and Brevet Major-Gen. B. H. Grierson; Major-Gen. H. E. Davis, and Brig.-Gen. G. A. De Russey.

15. To report for duty to Maj.-Gen. E. R. S. Canby, commanding Department of Louisiana; Brig.-Gen. C. H. Doolittle and Brigadier and Brevet Maj.-Gen. T. W. Sherman.

16. To report for duty to Maj.-Gen. H. G. Wright, commanding Department of Texas: Maj.-Gen. A. J. Smith, Maj.-Gen. F. Steele, Maj.-Gen. D. S. Stanley, Maj.-Gen. J. A. Mower, Maj.-Gen. Wesley Merritt, Maj.-Gen. G. A. Custer, Brigadier and Brevet Maj.-Gen. G. A. Smith, Brigadier and Brevet Maj.-Gen. A. Gibbs.

17. To report for duty to Maj.-Gen. J. J. Reynolds, commanding Department of Arkansas and the Indian Territory: Maj.-Gen. T. J. Wood, Brigadier and Brevet Maj.-Gen. A. S. Williams, Brigadier and Brevet Maj.-Gen. H. J. Hunt, Brigadier and Brevet Maj.-Gen. E. A. Carr, and Brig.-Gen. C. H. Morgan.

18. To report by letter for duty to Maj.-Gen. Irvin McDowell, commanding Department of California: Brigadier and Brevet Maj.-Gen. Edward M. McCook.

19. All officers now on duty in the Military Division of the Pacific will remain on duty until relieved by proper orders, all other general officers not named in this order except those commanding colored troops, those on staff duty and those specially detailed in orders from the War Department will be relieved without delay, and their names reported to the Adjutant-General of the army. Officers herein assigned, who are on duty under special assignment by the War Department, will report by letter to their Department Commanders, and also to the Adjutant-General, stating the nature of their present service, number and date of order.

20. Thirty days' leave of absence is hereby granted to all general officers relieved by this order.

By command of (Signed) Lieut.-Gen. GRANT.
Official: E. D. TOWNSEND, Asst. Adjt.-Gen.

SOLICITOR OF THE TREASURY.

J. M. MCKINNEY, Esq., Chief Clerk in the office of the Solicitor of the Treasury, yesterday received the appointment of Acting Solicitor of the Treasury, during the absence of Mr. JORDAN. Mr. MCKINNEY immediately entered upon the discharge of the duties of the office.

FORD'S THEATRE CLEANED OUT.

Ford's Theatre was to-day cleared of all the theatrical furniture, scenery, &c., and the floors are being torn up. The entire interior of the building is to be remodeled, under the direction of the Secretary of War, preparatory to the uses of the Bureau of Rebel Archives and Relics.

HEALTH OF MR. SEWARD.

A telegram from Mr. SEWARD was received at the State Department to-day, announcing that the Secretary and his family have improved in health since their sojourn at Cape May. No intimation is given as to the time when the party will return to Washington.

GEN. BUTLER HERE.

Gen. BUTLER arrived here to-day, and called on the President and Secretary of War, but had no audience with the President, the latter being too ill to receive visitors.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Aug. 2.

THE PRESIDENT'S HEALTH.

The President still continues too ill to receive visitors and attend to but little public business. His health however is gradually improving.

NO COUNTERFEITS.

There is no truth in the report in circulation in some parts of the country that the five dollar note of the National Banks had been counterfeited. After the first instalment of notes had been issued to some five or six of the banks first organized, a slight change was made in the lettering and minor details of the five dollar note, which accounts for the variation now seen

between the fives first issued and subsequent ones. There are no counterfeits of any of the denominations of the national currency.

VIRGINIA ELECTIONS.

Gov. PEIRPOINT has addressed a notice to the Justices of the County Courts of Virginia, saying he has reliable information that in a number of counties in the State, persons have been elected to the office of Commonwealth's Attorney, Sheriff, Commissioner of Revenue, and Clerk of Courts, and in some instances Justice of the Peace, who are disqualified by a clause of the constitution which excludes from voting or holding offices any persons who have held any office under, or been a member of any so-called Confederate Congress or legislature. The justices are directed to consider all offices above referred to, to which persons so disqualified have been elected, vacant, and to order elections immediately to fill such vacancies.

COLORED SUFFRAGE.

Colored delegates to the number of fifty from various counties of Virginia met at Alexandria to-day, their object being to secure the right of suffrage and other benefits. The proceedings were varied by a long, angry and threatening debate on the subject of excluding three colored men from the District of Columbia who appeared as delegates in behalf of their Fredericksburgh brethern. They were finally admitted to seats. The spectators numbered forty or fifty, including a few white persons, and among the latter several ex-rebel officers. A public meeting was held to-night at Alexandria, and was addressed by Rev. HIGHLAND GARNET, of Washington; Rev. J. M. BROWN, of Baltimore, and FIELDS COOK, of Richmond, all colored.

FRAUDS BY A POLITICIAN.

During the late Presidential canvass a man named T. W. FULLER perpetrated a series of frauds, by pretending to be an agent of the Republican Executive Committee, of which Senator HARLAN was chairman, and collecting money from various office-holders throughout the country, amounting in the aggregate to $45,000. He had previously provided himself with several hundred blank receipts, signed by Mr. HARLAN, which he had stolen. Gen. BAKER has ever since been tracking FULLER with his detectives, and only recently has been successful in arresting and bringing him to this city. He hails from Indiana, but has served a five years' term in the Missouri State Penitentiary.

PROMOTION OF GEN. HOWARD.

Brig.-Gen. O. O. HOWARD, late Major-General in the Volunteer Forces, has been breveted Major-General in the Regular Army, to date from the 30th of March, for gallant and meritorious service.

STAMP DUTIES.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has decided that a mortgage to secure an annuity of $500 per annum during the life an anunitant, the present value of the annuity being specified in the condition of the mortgage at $6,000, is subject to a stamp duty of six dollars.

BROKERS' SALES.

Produce brokers are required to pay a tax of three-fourth per cent. on their sales, and are considered brokers under section 9. This tax is additional to the license tax.

LEASEHOLD ESTATES.

The 176th section of the act of June 30, 1864, declares that, for the purpose of this act, the term real estate shall include all lands, tenements and hereditaments, corporeal and incorporeal. The Commissioner says it will hardly be contended that leasehold estates are included in the foregoing enumerations, and what is not expressly included may be reasonably supposed to have been intentionally omitted. I can see no impropriety in extending the application of the statute to matters beyond the ordinary import of its language, and I therefore decide that the sale and assignment of a lease or agreement ought not to be regarded as a sale of real estate.

NATIONAL BANKS.

The total number of National Banks chartered since the law of Congress on that subject, is 1,499, with an aggregate capital of $370.000,000, and a circulation of $161,971,180. The printing of the notes for the last and final issues of the Popular Seven-Thirty Loan is entirely completed at the Treasury Department, and the amount will be issued to subscribers as soon as the necessary entries and other clerical work can be performed in the Secretary's office.

FROM CHARLESTON.

A Quiet City—The Late Meeting—Arrival of Treasury Agents—Public Health—Business Improvements—Steamships.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Saturday, July 29, 1865.

Quiet and order continue to prevail in Charleston. At present the city is garrisoned by the Forty-seventh Pennsylvania Regiment. It is stated that this body of men will soon be mustered out of the service. As yet we have not the least intimation of what regiment will take their place, although the presence of a regiment of regulars would give unbounded satisfaction to the citizens. The One Hundred and Sixty-fifth New-York are still under arrest at Fort Sumter. An investigation into the origin of the difficulty which occurred at the market between the One Hundred and Sixty-fifth and some colored troops, some three weeks ago, is in process. I glean from an outside source that the One Hundred and Sixty-fifth will be exculpated from the charge of commencing the riot; but, of course, no good military excuse can be offered for their refusing to deliver their colors to the authorities when ordered to do so. The term of service of the regiment is nearly expired.

The United States revenue cutter *Kankakee* came in from Havana Thursday. She had on board Mr. ANDROS and Mr. SHAW, special agents of the Treasury Department, who had been down the coast as far as Mobile for the purpose of establishing a system of customs. The vessel has been taking in coal at this port, and will leave for New-York to-day, stopping on the way at Wilmington. Yesterday Collector MACKEY entertained a number of friends at dinner, among whom were Mr. ANDROS, Mr. SHAW, and Capt. BAKER, of the *Kankakee*. Custom-house matters at Charleston are rapidly assuming a prosperous aspect. Within the past week several vessels have appeared off the bar. The majority of them were from the West Indies, ladened with fruit and molasses. Two or three vessels, rather than submit to a quarantine detention of thirty days, proceeded to New-York. The indications are favorable that by October next we shall have a large West India trade.

No cases of yellow fever have been reported this season. A very strict quarantine system is observed, and the city is kept in a good sanitary condition. By order of Gen. BENNETT, commandant of the post, the market and other public buildings have been thoroughly whitewashed, and the streets and sidewalks swept and cleaned. The health vessel, which was stationed for some time ear the bar, has been removed to a position between Forts Sumter and Moultrie.

Gov. PERRY is expected to be in Charleston next week. He is probably at Columbia to-day. Many entertain the belief that he will call a convention, to be held at Columbia, while others assert it will be impossible to hold it there, for the lack of a suitable hall. Should it be held at Charleston, Hibernian Hall is the only building which would be sufficiently large for the purpose. The destructive fire of '62 consumed the halls where large assemblages were wont to meet.

Business with us is in a very encouraging state. New stores are being opened each day. Tri-weekly communication is opened with Columbia and Augusta, via South Carolina Railroad, and with Florence, Cheraw and places on the northeastern coast. Our merchants are disposing of large quantities of goods to traders from the interior. The Adams Express Company, under the able management of Mr. A. A. RICE, are taking immense freights into the country. During the first two weeks in July, nearly one thousand bales of cotton were brought to Charleston on the South Carolina Railroad. That, to be sure, is a small quantity compared with what was transported before the war, but we must creep before we can walk, and we hope before long to be able to report cotton transportation in as great demand as it was in days of yore. Rice speculators find business rather quiet. The rice that was in the city has been bought up and shipped North, and parties are not inclined to venture a trip to the rice plantations until the approach of cooler weather. The Leary line of steamers has done most of the Northern transportation for cotton and rice holders. In fact, the demand for freight has been so great as to induce the enterprising proprietors of this line to add two more vessels to the route. The *Starlight* came in on Monday, and on Wednesday left for Wilmington. The *Alhambra*, Capt. R. B. BENSON, the steamer that takes this correspondence, goes out with a crowded passenger list. We will assure the passengers they are in excellent hands while under the charge of Capt. BENSON. He is an accomplished gentleman and a thorough-going navigator. Purser GREEN, of the same steamer, is a gentleman of winning social qualifications, and of attentive business habits. Mr. T. STREET, the popular agent of the line at Charleston, is a passenger to New-York.

I am glad to announce that measures of public improvement are being discussed among the residents of this place. A few suggestions of Ex-Gov. AIKEN might be acted upon to great advantage. He proposes that a stock company shall be raised, with a view of repairing the streets of the city, building an aqueduct and constructing a horse-railroad. None of these improvements can be acted upon without capital, and the larger portion of that capital must come from the North, although, in order to enlist the favor of all classes of citizens here, it is proposed that only a certain number of shares shall be sold to an individual, thus keeping the enterprise out of the hands of capitalists, and giving it to the people of limited means. This scheme would perhaps work well, if men of energy and determination would place themselves at the head. The great trouble at the South is, too many projects are contemplated, and too few entered upon. Doubtless the time will come when we shall realize a different state of affairs.

A plan to induce foreign emigration to the South would be well appreciated by her people. The planters want their fields cultivated, and are fearful, if the work is left to the freedmen, the crops will be very small. A good chance is now offered to the industrious laboring classes at the North to remove to the South with their wives and children and assist in cultivating the soil and unfolding the resources of the country. The planters would willingly rent out the plantations at thirds or halves, and in a few years the laborers, if prudent and thrifty, would accumulate sufficient means to purchase lands for themselves. As I mentioned in a previous letter, one gentleman, who owns extensive grounds in the vicinity of the race-course, has offered to give one-half of the area for ten years to any parties who will till it.

Gen. SCHURZ, who has been at Charleston and in the vicinity for several days for the purpose of inquiring into the relations existing between the whites and blacks, left for Hilton Head on Tuesday night. This week himself and Gen. GILLMORE were to visit Savannah. Whether Gen. SCHURZ was favorably or unfavorably impressed with what he saw and learned is a matter difficult to decide. When he returns to Washington he will render a report to the department. While in Charleston, he conversed with scores of people, some of whom held that planters and the freedmen could not agree together, while others persisted that nothing would be easier than to establish friendly and profitable relations between the two classes. The General listened patiently to both adherents, occasionally asking a few pertinent questions, but seldom engaging in a lengthy discussion. He will visit the Sea Islands before taking his departure for another section.

We are looking daily for one of the new line of steamers to ply between this city and Philadelphia. According to a paragraph in the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, the steamer left that city the first of the week. One of the principal proprietors of the line is Mr. ARCHIBALD GETTY, a wholesale merchant of this place. We see nothing to prevent success attending this new enterprise.

The fare on the Leary line of New-York and Charleston steamers has been reduced from $60 to $50 first class, and from $50 to $40 second-class passage.

The steamers *Fulton* and *Arago*, which have been running between New-York and Hilton Head for three or more years, have been taken off the line. In the place of the former, the *Empire City* arrived at Hilton Head last week. It is understood that the *Continental* will come down next week. in place of the *Arago*.

On Saturday night last the steamer *Ann Maria* narrowly escaped experiencing a serious disaster. While half-way between Charleston and Hilton Head on a trip to the latter place, the wood work inclosing the smoke stack took fire, and had not immediate and energetic efforts been made to extinguish the flames, the boat must inevitably have been destroyed, and perhaps many lives would have been lost. The occurrence took place at 11 o'clock at night. Nearly all the passengers had retired. The alarm of fire caused much fright, but fortunately nothing of a more serious nature.

The steamer *Cosmopolitan*, Capt. CROOKER, in command, made a trip last week from Hilton Head to Charleston in six hours and five minutes. That is good time for a boat in this Department. Capt. BEELS was the pilot on board. On the other hand, a few days since the *Loyalist*, a propeller, was twenty-two hours in going from here to Hilton Head. WHIT.

THE TURF.

The Great Saratoga Racing Meeting.

The second annual meeting of the "Saratoga Association" commences at their new course, at Saratoga Springs, on Monday next, and will be continued on each consecutive day of that week. In our record of the recent trotting meeting at Saratoga we gave a full description of the various alterations and improvements which have been effected on the course and its adjuncts, that now render it, beyond a doubt. the most perfect race-course in the United States, and one that will vie with England's "Royal Ascot" or "Princely Goodwood," in the magnificence of its arrangements, as it will also in the superb affluence, both in quantity and quality, of legitimate racing sport, which will be presented during the meeting. In the interim between the trotting and the coming racing meeting, neither pains nor expense have been spared by the association in rendering, if possible, all the arrangements of the course still more perfect. If possible, it is the desire of the management to render the Saratoga track the fastest in the Union; hence, the utmost watchfulness and care is daily bestowed upon it. Nature and art combine to render it all that can be desired. The surface ground is admirable for racing purposes, whilst the sub-soil on which it rests is of such a naturally porous description, that the most stormy weather has but little effect on it, a few hours of sunshine placing it in the best possible condition again. It is being constantly harrowed, swept and picked over, and is now as level as the bed of a billiard-table, and as soft as velvet throughout.

Those who have visited England in the racing season will remember the brilliant aspect of the grand-stands of Epsom, Ascot, or Goodwood on a gala day—when they are thronged with England's beauties, in all the array of the costumer's art—but in this respect, even last year, Saratoga vied with, and this year will eclipse them, for such an assemblage of beauty, wealth, and fashion, from every section of the Union, was never previously seen, and as the racing meeting is to this world of fashion what the opera is to New-York, our readers may form some estimate of the superb *coup d'œil* the Saratoga grand-stand will present. A glance at the programme of the meeting, which will be found in our advertising columns, will display the richness of the stakes and purses, offered so liberally by the association, amounting in the aggregate to something like $15,000, and the varied character of the events open for competition, which embrace every possible description of legitimate racing, and at all distances, and suitable to every grade of horses. Hence, where stables may not possess racing magnates of the turf calculated to compete for the leading prizes, or may be disappointed in obtaining one of them, there are others for which they have every opportunity of throwing in for. We subjoin a list of horses, arrived up to Saturday last. Many others, from the South and West, are in transitu, and every hour will add to the number of dainty thoroughbreds assembled on the ground.

Mr. John Hunter's Stable.—Kentucky, b. c., by Lexington, out of Magnolia, 4 years; Arcola, b. c., by Lexington, out of Topaz, 4 years; Mary Howell, ch. f., by Revenue, out of Floride, 3 years; Oliata, ch. f., by Lexington, out of Fanny Fern, 3 years; Tom Moolfolk, ch. c., by Lexington, out of Floride, 2 years; Ulrica, b. f., by Lexington, out of imp. Emilia, 2 years; Fidette, ch. f., by imp. Balrownie, out of imp. Comfort, 2 years.

Bowie & Hall's Stable.—Baltimore, b. c., by Revenue, out of Maroon, 3 years; Richmond, b. c., by Two Bits, out of Faith, 3 years; ch. c., by Lightning, out of Maroon, 2 years.

J. C. Kelly's Stable.—Monsoon, b. m., by imp. Sovereign, out of Idlewild's dam, 5 years; Lutestring b. f., by Lexington, dam by imp. Glencoe, 4 years.

T. B. Patterson's Stable.—Sarah K, ch. f., by Lexington, out of Gloriana, 3 years.

P. C. Busch's Stable.—Fleetwing, ch. h., by imp. Balrownil, out of Rhoda, 5 years; Lexicon, ch. c., by Lexington, dam by imp. Glencoe, 4 years; Luilerne, ch. f., by Lexington, dam by imp. Yorkshire, 4 years; Gilda, by imp. Mango, dam by imp. Sovereign, 3 years; Satinstone, ch. f.. by imp. Lapidist, out of Rhoda, 2 years.

Dennis Reedy's Stable.—Thunder, gr. h., by Lexington, out of Blue Bonnet, 6 years; Zig Zag, b. h., by Ruric, out of Zeta, 5 years.

F. Morris' Stable.—Lord Monmouth, b. c., by Slasher, dam by imp. Langford, 4 years ; Nelly Graves, b. f. by imp. Eclipse, dam by Bolivar 4 years ; Throgsneck, gr. g., by Cracker out of Sally Ward, aged; ch. f., by Prophet, out of imp. Barbarity, 2 years.

Ward & Magrath's Stable.—Rhinordine, ch. h., by Wagner out of Ann Hatson, 6 years; Tipperary, b. c., by Ringold, out of Roxana, 4 years; Bus-chail-das, b. c., by Lexington out of Lucy Fowler, 3 years; Colleen Bawn, ch. f., by Indorser out of Roxana, 3 years.

J. C. Hatson's Stable.—Capt. Moore, b. h., by imp. Balrownie, of Jenny Rose, 5 years; Aldebaran, ch. h., by Commodore out of Nannie Lewis, 5 years; Copperhead, b. c., by Lexington out of Ducatoon, 3 years; Kate Duncan, by imp. Stone Plover, dam by Boston, 5 years.

C. Wheatly's Stable.—Bay Filly, by imp. Knight of St. George, dam by imp. Glencoe, 3 years.

T. G. Moore's Stable.—Beacon, b. c., by Lexington, dam Bayleaf, 4 years; Maiden, b. f., by Lexington, dam Kitty Clarke, 3 years; Blue Flag, b. f., by Lexingington, dam by imp. Shamrock, 3 years. Two or three others have to arrive for this stable.

——— *Stable.*—Ch. h. Southerner, dam by imp. Trustee, 5 years.

A Combination of Misfortunes.

One of the most remarkable instances of cumulative misfortune connected with the war, one so singular as to merit publication, is the case of Mrs. MARIA E. PYLE, of Avoca, Wis. Her husband, AMOS M. PYLE, Company K, Thirty-sixth Wisconsin Volunteers, was captured at Gaines' Mills about the 1st of June, 1864. On the 5th of that month he wrote to his wife from the Libby Prison, the last word she has been able to hear of him. The same night the letter reached her, the lightning descended the stove-pipe, killed her two sons in one bed, and set the house on fire. She escaped with two infant children, with whom she is now living at Avoca in a state of great distress. Any one who can give information respecting the fate of the husband is requested to transmtt it to Miss CLARA BARTON, Washington, D. C., and any newspaper, particularly in the South, will do a kindness to the afflicted wife by copying this notice.

Regiments to Arrive.

The First Regiment Connecticut Cavalry, 550 men, are expected to leave Washington on Thursday, the 3d inst., with their horses, en route to New-Haven to be paid off.

The Ninth Regiment Connecticut Volunteers are also daily expected from Savannah.

Major-Gen. Stannard.

BURLINGTON, Vt., Wednesday, Aug 2.

At the commencement of the University of Vermont in this city to-day, the honorary degree of Master of Arts was conferred upon Brevet Major-Gen. GEORGE J. STANNARD.

The Africa Outward Bound.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Aug. 2.

The steamship *Africa* sailed at 10 o'clock this morning, taking eighty passengers for Liverpool, and twenty-four for Halifax, and $5,000 in specie.

A Man Killed by Falling Down the Palisades.

On Monday last a German named LANTZ accidentally fell off the high rocks at Bull's Ferry, N. J., where he lay three days before being discovered, having broken one of his arms and a leg, and receiving such internal injuries that he died on Thursday morning. It appears that he had only been in this country about two months, and could not speak a word of English. On Monday last he made the acquaintance of another German, who induced him to go to Guttenburg to look for employment, stating that he was out of work himself, and that there was an opening for both at the above-named place. They crossed the Forty-second-street ferry and proceeded to Guttenberg, where they visited several lager-beer saloons, and drank quite freely. LANTZ lost his friend, and, wishing to return home, started, as he supposed, in the right direction for the ferry, but it appears went in the opposite direction. The result was that he soon reached Bull's Ferry, where he tried to descend to the river-road. Finding the rocks very steep, he continued along the edge for some distance, until he came to where the rocks are over one hundred feet in height, where he accidentally lost his foothold and fell off, being precipitated about seventy feet below, landing in a small crevice in the rocks, breaking his arm and legs, and receiving internal injuries. In this condition he lay unconscious from Sunday night to Tuesday morning, when he revived, suffering the most intense agonies. He tried to crawl out, but found himself too weak; and, in fact, so badly injured that he could not get off his back. He tried to call, but could not make sufficient noise to attract attention. He lay all day Tuesday with the broiling sun pouring down upon him. Tuesday night and nearly all day Wednesday he remained in the same condition, unable to obtain assistance. On Tuesday evening a Mr. PRINDLE, residing near by, heard a very singular noise, but gave the matter no serious attention. During Tuesday night he awoke and heard the same noise, and finally called his wife's attention to the matter. They, however, fell asleep, but in the morning the same noise was heard. Mr. PRINDLE, fearing some accident had happened to some animal, communicated the fact to two of his neighbors, Mr. THOMPSON and Mr. ROACH, when all three started up the rocks to ascertain the cause. They had, however, got but a short distance when they came to where LANTZ was lying. He was sensible, but very feeble, and stated to them how long he had been there. They immediately took him out and conveyed him to Fort Lee, where the only medical attendance could be procured. Everything was done for the unfortunate man, but he died the following morning. The Coroner was notified and held an inquest on the body, but no clue could be ascertained of the whereabouts of his friends. He had on his person a silver watch and nearly two dollars in change. He was apparently about thirty years of age.

The Fire Department.

At the regular meeting of the Board of Commissioners yesterday afternoon, the following business was transacted:

A communication was received from Hose Company No. 21 and Engine Company No. 49, stating that as yet they had been unable to come to any arrangement in regard to the proposed consolidation. The matter was referred to the committee appointed for that purpose, with power.

The Chief Engineer was requested to make his estimates for the necessary supplies to companies doing duty.

Hook and Ladder Company No. 15 sent in a communication, asking permission to elect more members, or for a span of horses, as their numerical strength was weak. The matter was referred to Commissioner BOOTH, with power.

The matter of transferring Hose Company No. 27 from their present location in Church-street to the hose exempt company house in West Broadway, was referred to the Chief Engineer.

The Chief Engineer of the Brooklyn Fire Department handed in his report on the condition of the department, as required by law. Laid over.

The board passed complimentary resolutions thanking the exempt engine company for their services with the new steamer previous to the organization of the new company.

The Street Cleaning Contract.

The contractors for cleaning the streets have drawn their first month's pay, amounting to $41,541 60, less ten per cent., or a clear balance of $37,487 50.

The contractors have a considerable force of men and carts at work, but the city is very far from clean. In Washington and Greenwich streets, particularly around the markets, the accumulation of filth is very great, and the stench sickening. In some of the up town districts complaints are made that ashes and garbage are not removed with any degree of regularity, and that pools of stagnant water are to be found in many localities. The laborers strike is now over. The contractors are drawing their pay. The weather is extremely favorable for keeping the streets clean, and under these circumstances the public will demand that the city be kept at least as free from dirt as it was left by the City Inspector on the 1st of July.

Trial of the Engines of the Algonquin

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Aug. 1, 1865.

Several letters have recently been published on the subject of the machinery of the United States steamer *Algonquin*, written by E. N. DICKERSON, Esq., of New-York. Since he has thus brought the matter before the public, the following facts, from official sources, may be of sufficient general interest to warrant their publication:

Mr. PAUL S. FORBES, a wealthy merchant, and a patron of DICKERSON, sought and obtained from the Navy Department, in March, 1863, a contract to construct the engines and boilers of a double-ender, according to DICKERSON's patent, to compete with similar machinery designed by Mr. ISHERWOOD, the Chief of the Bureau of Steam Engineering in that Department. The price was to be the same, and the contract contains the following guarantees, namely:

"It is further agreed, and mutually understood, that the variations from the specifications [of Mr. ISHERWOOD's machinery] hereunto attached, and forming part of this contract, are to be in the dimensions and arrangement of the cylinder, and such parts as are thereby affected; in the design of the valve-gear; and in the design and arrangement of the boilers; and also in the surface condenser.

"These changes are not to increase the weights of machinery, nor the space occupied by it, nor to decrease the weight of coal carried in the bunkers within the limits allowed for the engineer department, with the machinery described in the attached specifications.

"And it is also agreed and mutually understood that, if on the completion of the machinery, and a careful trial thereof by such persons as may be directed by the Secretary of the Navy, it shall be found by them that its performance, either in amount of power developed, or in the cost, *pro rata*, of that power in coal, is less than those of the machinery described in the attached specification, they, the said parties of the first part will remove it, and replace it at their own cost, with the machinery described in the attached specifications."

These terms show that the contract requires simply this: The department to ascertain by usual tests—first, the maximum power the two competing systems can be made to develop; second, the cost of the power *pro rata*, in coal. The usual tests are the measurement of the power developed by means of the well-known "indicator," employed the world over for this purpose; and the weighing of the coal. The division of the first into the number of pounds of the latter consumed per hour, is the solution of the problem. This, the department has ordered to be done by a board composed of persons than whom none are supposed to be more competent. The machinery of the *Winooska* was selected to compete against that of the *Algonquin* simply because the *Winooska* was the most convenient vessel of her class at command.

The trials are to be made at the wharf with the paddle surface sufficiently reduced in diameter to enable the engines to work off all the steam that can be obtained from their boilers, and are to be continued 96 consecutive hours to give a reliable mean, which cannot be obtained from short trials. The powers developed are to be measured by the "Indicator;" the coal is to be taken from the same pile and carefully weighed as it is used, but before being carried on board, so that the draught of water and dip of wheels of both vessels will remain constant, and be the same throughout the trials. By this means, the wheels themselves become a perfect dynamometer, and if they be revolved faster by one engine than the other, that engine unquestionably developes the most power. Can the engines at the wharf be make to work off all the steam their boilers can be made to generate, by moving the paddles toward the shaft? Unquestionably and easily. Then a proper comparison can be had of the maximum powers developed. Can those powers be accurately measured by the indicator? Unquestionably. Can the coal be accurately weighed on the wharf? Unquestionably. Then the only two determinations required by the contract can be made with hypercritical precision.

The test is not of the speeds of the two vessels, for they are duplicates, and are to have duplicate wheels by the express terms of the contract and specifications. The test is simply whether the boilers, condenser, and valve-gear of the *Algonquin*, are equal to, better, or worse than those of the *Winooska*, and the trial, as directed by the department, will not only conclusively show these facts, but how much better or worse. By making them at the wharf they can be continued longer, be made in a really philosophic manner with strict accuracy, and be witnessed by all who may feel interested in them, which could not be the case were they made in the river or at sea.

The Navy Department has not accepted a challenge from Mr. DICKERSON; it has no correspondence with him and has nothing whatever to do with him, but is simply carrying out the provisions of the contract with Mr. FORBES, to determine whether the engine shall be accepted and paid for, or whether it shall be removed from the vessel. The contract does not provide for a trial of speed at sea. The vessels being the same the results arrived at in the proposed trial will, however, unerringly determine which is the fastest vessel. The Navy Department will not be swerved from its duty to the contractor, or led into any controversy with Mr. DICKERSON by any public statement of the latter. JUSTITIA.

IMPORTANT SURGICAL OPERATION.—An extensive surgical operation was performed for the removal of a cancer of the face, on a gentleman residing in this city, on Monday of last week, by the skillful and accomplished young surgeon, Dr. JOHN H. THOMPSON. The cancer was ulcerated, and externally covered a surface of more than two inches in diameter on the right side of the lower jaw.

The disease had so extended as to involve the bone and all the soft parts under the tongue, rendering it necessary to remove the lower jaw-bone from the first double tooth on the left side to the angle of the jaw on the right, thereby taking out more than half of that bone, besides nearly all the muscles which supported the tongue; in fact, removing almost the entire lower portion of the side of the face which had been occupied by the cancer. The patient is now doing well and has a good prospect to recover from the disease, which in a few months would have terminated his life. A number of eminent professional gentlemen were present at the operation, and the mode of its performance exhibited consummate skill.

FOUND DROWNED.—The body of a man about 30 years old, six feet high, with short, black hair, and no clothing, was found in the water at Fort Hamilton, yesterday. An inquest was held by Justice BENNETT. The body had, apparently, been in the water about five days. A verdict was rendered accordingly.

Arrivals in the City.

Rear-Admiral John A. Dahlgren, United States Navy; Surgeon-General Barnes, United States Army; and M. de Geofrey, French Legation, are at the Brevoort House.

Maj.-Gen. Schofield, United States Army; Hon. A. C. Walton, New-York; Judge S. S. Cobb and wife, Kalamazoo; and F. D. Hughes, Hartford, Conn., are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Prof. Jas. A. McNutt, Franklin, Tenn.; and Judge H. R. Marshall, Virginia, are at the New-York Hotel.

[Advertisement.]

Correction Corrected.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

DEAR SIR—I beg leave to submit the following affidavit, as a justification of myself, for publishing the letter referred to in the following "correction," which appeared in your paper of Sunday, July 9. Your readers can draw their own conclusions.

CORRECTION.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I beg leave to state, in justice to myself, that the letter purporting to have been addressed by me to J. W. Weston, under date David's Island, May 10, 1865. relative to Mr. Weston's Metallic Artificial Legs, which was printed in your advertising columns to-day, was never written by me, or with my knowledge or consent.

JAMES A. PHILLIPS,
Medical Cadet, U. S. A.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, July 8, 1865.

City and County of New-York, ss.:—DANIEL MEAGHER, of said city, being duly sworn, says that, on the 10th day of May last, he was a nurse in the hospital on David's Island; that on or about that date JAMES A. PHILLIPS, who was at the time a Medical Cadet at said hospital, in the presence of deponent, wrote a letter addressed to J. W. WESTON, of which the following is a copy:

DE CAMP HOSPITAL, DAVID'S ISLAND.

J. W. Weston:

SIR: In regard to the merits of your metallic artificial legs, I can say their durability, adaptability, strength and simplicity of construction excel all others that I have ever seen. Also, for lightness, elasticity, cheapness and ease to the wearer they cannot be surpassed. I can recommend them to all who are desirous of obtaining artificial limbs.

Dr. JAS. A. PHILLIPS.

Deponent further says that said PHILLIPS, after writing said letter, handed it to deponent to read, and deponent read it and then handed it back, and that said PHILLIPS thereupon inclosed it, in deponent's presence, in an envelope, wrote the address of said WESTON on the envelope, and requested deponent to post the same, which deponent did, on the same day, and according to the best of his recollection said letter was written and sent on the 10th day of May last. Deponent further says that he has this day seen in the possession of the said WESTON the said letter so written by the said PHILLIPS.

DANIEL MEAGHER.

Sworn before me, this 12th day of July, 1865.
S. TOWNSEND CANNON, Notary Public, N. Y. County.

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

The NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office, in wrappers, ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS.

In addition to the latest intelligence by telegraph up to the moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number full details of all military movements in the different departments. Also, all official orders, reports and documents, and the latest and fullest Washington news, are given. European news, with graphic letters from our correspondents in London and Paris, giving the tone of public feeling abroad, is made a special and permanent feature. In addition to Editorials on all the current topics of the day, the WEEKLY TIMES has a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agriculture and domestic interest, compiled from sources many of which are otherwise inaccessible to the American reader; and marriages and deaths of the week.

The "WEEKLY RECORD," or news summary—being a careful synopsis and digest of the news of the day, both rebellion and general—is alone worth double the subscription price to the paper, as it preserves in a condensed and conveniently classified form all news of interest, and must prove valuable as a record to all time.

The WEEKLY TIMES will be sent to subscribers in any part of the country on the following terms: One copy one year, $2; three copies one year, $5. Fresh names may at any time be added to Clubs, both of the WEEKLY and SEMI-WEEKLY, at Club rates. Payments invariably in advance.

Marvin's New Patent Alum and Dry Plaster Fire and Burglar Silver Plate Safes. Highly ornamented, and warranted perfectly dry. Also a large assortment of Bankers' and Merchants' Safes.
MARVIN & CO., No. 265 Broadway.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silk elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

An Appeal to the Governors INTERESTED IN THE WELFARE OF OUR SOLDIERS.

I appeal to the Governors of the respective States not to countenance the injustice practiced on our soldiers, by the Commission appointed by the Surgeon-General, who furnish them with inferior artificial legs, when a superior one for the same price can be had, which, by the addition of a stub will answer the purposes of

TWO ARTIFICIAL LEGS IN ONE.

You can take off the Foot — And put on the Stub;
Take off the Stub — And put on the Foot;
Take off the Foot — And put on the Stub.

READ MY PAMPHLET!

It contains a petition from soldiers to the Surgeon-General, for the privilege of obtaining my artificial legs, and his refusal, besides affidavits and certificates of soldiers, who are now wearing my artificial legs, and who paid their own money to secure them, declining to get the inferior one furnished by the government.

Who gets a commission on artificial legs furnished to soldiers?

ARTIFICIAL LEGS.

WESTON'S PATENTED METALLIC ARTIFICIAL LEG.

Cork-lined, covered with flesh-colored leather, with rubber joints, and without cat-gut cords or spiral springs. It is self-adjusting, makes no noise, does not get out of order, is cheaper and lighter, and will last longer than the wooden legs, and is worn with ease and comfort. A real blessing to everybody so unfortunate as to need an artificial leg.

All persons who have ever worn an artificial leg and wish to try "Weston's Patented Metallic Artificial Leg," can do so on the following terms, viz.: I will fit any one that will come to my office, and they can wear the leg three months. If they wish to return it at the end of that time they can do so, and I will return them their money less thirty dollars. I have never fitted any one at my office that was not perfectly satisfied.

J. W. WESTON,
Office and Salesroom No. 706 Broadway, New-York.
Send for a Pamphlet.

Dr. Von Eisenberg,
INVENTOR OF THE FAMOUS
AESTHETICO-NEURALGICON,
THE CELEBRATED APPARATUS FOT THE CURE OF ALL DISEASES OF THE EYE, EAR, CHRONIC CATARRH, LUNGS, THROAT, HEART AND CONSUMPTION,
may be consulted at his residence,
No. 816 BROADWAY.

Gentlemen, after shaving, who suffer from the smarting effects of soap, will find instant relief in the use of Burnett's KALLISTON.

U. S. Postal Currency—In denominations to suit may be obtained in packages of $5 and $10 each, by applying at the Cashier's window, *Times* Office.

Weed Sewing Machine Co.'s Highets Premium Lock Stitch Machines, No. 506 Broadway, New York.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.

Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from which it takes its name.
Manufactured only by PHALON & SON.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.
Sold by druggists generally.

Consumption Curable by Herbal Remedials.

Lungs—Dr. O. PHELPS BROWN'S Acacian Balsam
Lungs—will positively eradicate night sweats, deep-seated coughs, bronchitis, asthma, marasmus,
Lungs—sharp pains in the chest, difficult expectoration, physical prostration, and, in fact, every
Lungs—form of consumption will disappear, after the Balsam has been used a reasonable length of
Lungs—time. It is compounded of rare native and foreign herbs, and healing balsams, whose
Lungs—curative effects prove that nature has provided a remedy for every disease. Your nearest
Lungs—druggist will furnish you with a copy of my pamphlet of 48 octavo pages, beautifully illus-
Lungs—trated with colored plates, free. Price $1 per bottle, or six for $5. To be had, wholesale
Lungs—and retail of D. BARNES & CO., New-York; JOHN D. PARKS, Cincinnati, Ohio; LORD
Lungs—& SMITH, Chicago, Ill.; and by druggists generally.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

You Cannot Have a Healthy Constitution WHILE YOUR BLOOD IS IMPURE.—CONSTITUTION LIFE SYRUP purges the system of impurities. and stimulates the vital organs to a vigorous and healthy action, expelling disease and restoring the health. LIFE SYRUP rapidly cures diseases which are caused by impure blood. Scrofula, or King's Evil, Tumors, Old Sores, Ulcers, Blotches, Eruptions, Pimples, Boils, Erysipelas, Tetter, Salt Rheum, St. Anthony's Fire, Scald Head, Ring Worm, Cancerous Tumors, Sore Eyes, Syphilis, and all foul diseases, Disease of the Heart, Palpitation, Dyspepsia, Ulceration of Bones of the Nose, Scalp and Face, Use CONSTITUTION LIFE SYRUP, and you will be surprised at its rapidity in removing these diseases. It eaves the blood pure, the complexion clear, and the system free from disease. Sold by all druggists.
MORGAN & ALLEN, Wholesale Druggists,
General Agents, No. 46 Cliff-st., New-York.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic stitch, and lock-stitch sewing-machines. No. 495 Broadway, New-York, and No. 235 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Writing Inks and Mucilage, the best in the world manufactured by S. S. STAFFORD,
No. 11 Cedar-st., New-York.

Willcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine,
No. 508 Broadway.

Howe Sewing Machine Company.—ELIAS HOWE, Jr., President, No. 629 Broadway. Agents wanted.

Wheelers & Wilson's Lock Stitch Sewing Machine and Button Hole Machine, No. 625 Broadway.

MARRIED.

OGDEN—ROE.—In Jersey City, on Tuesday, Aug. 1, by Rev. Wm. Tunison, WM. S. OGDEN and AUGUSTA M. ROE, all of Jersey City. No cards.

DIED.

AMERMAN.—On Wednesday morning, Aug. 2, after a lingering illness, ANNIE MARIA, wife of Albert Amerman, and youngest daughter of the late Eden Hunt, of Armonck, Westchester County, N. Y.

The funeral services will take place at Armonck this day, (Thursday,) the 3d inst., at 1 o'clock P. M. Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

BALDWIN.—On Tuesday morning, Aug. 1, of consumption, GEORGE W. BALDWIN, son of Gabriel M. and Elizabeth Baldwin, and son-in-law of the late John Doyle, in the 38th year of his age.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 4 Nelson-place, near 8th-st., this (Thursday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

BALDWIN.—At Elmira, on Friday, July 28, SUSAN C., wife of James S. Baldwin, of Brooklyn, N. Y., aged 43 years.

BERGEN.—On Wednesday, Aug. 2, PETER G. BERGEN, in his 58th year.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to atend his funeral, from the Reformed Dutch Church, corner 3d-av. and 21st-st., Brooklyn, on Friday, Aug. 4, at 3 P. M.

BUNKER.—At Claverack, Columbia County, N. Y., on Tuesday, Aug. 1, ISABEL, infant daughter of Albert G. and Mary E. Bunker, aged 5 months and 17 days.

Friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Thursday,) the 3d inst., at 3½ o'clock P. M., from No. 123 Livingston-st., Brooklyn.

DELAFIELD.—The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral of BERTRAM D. DELAFIELD, at Trinity Church, this day, (Thursday,) 3d inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

FLEURY.—At Jamaica, L. I., on Wednesday, Aug. 2, JAMES, infant son of James A. and Hannah M. Fleury.

Funeral from their residence, on Friday next, at 4 o'clock P. M.

FRENCHE.—At Newark, N. J., on Tuesday, Aug. 1, of cholera infantum, JAMES MORGAN, infant child of James and Mary Frenche.

Funeral this day, (Thursday,) at 3 P. M., from Wallace-place, Newark.

GLADWIN.—On Wednesday, Aug. 2, HAROLD L., son of Stephen M. and Hannah M. Gladwin, in the 15th year of his age.

The funeral will take place at the residence of his parents, No. 6 Bedford-place, Brooklyn, on Friday afternoon, at 1 o'clock. The remains will be taken to Middletown, Conn., for interment.

GETTY.—At Yonkers, on Tuesday, Aug. 1, REBECCA VAN BUREN, infant daughter of Samuel Emmet and Susan Emily Getty.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, at 5 o'clock on Friday, Aug. 4.

HUNTER.—Suddenly, on Wednesday morning, Aug. 2, RACHEL HUNTER, widow of Elijah Hunter, aged 66 years.

The friends and relatives are invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her son-in-law, at Port Richmond, Staten Island, this day, (Thursday,) at 3 o'clock P. M., without further invitation. Boats leave Pier No. 19, between Cortlandt and Dey sts., at 10½ A. M., 12½ P. M.

LEGGETT.—At East Hampton, L. I., on Tuesday, Aug. 1, THOMAS LEGGETT, in the 73d year of his age.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral, from the house of his son-in-law, Joseph T. Moore, Linneas-st., Flushing, L. I., on 6th day, (Friday,) at 3½ P. M., without further notice. Trains leave James-slip and 34th-st. Ferry at 2 o'clock.

MCCANN.—After a short illness, ELLEN E. MCCANN, eldest daughter of Francis and Mary McCann.

Due notice of the funeral in to-morrow's papers.

ROWE.—On Tuesday, Aug. 1, SAMUEL FOSTER, youngest son of Hannah E. and the late William Rowe, in the 3d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his mother, 128th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., Harlem, this (Thursday) afternoon, Aug. 3, at 1½ o'clock, without further invitation.

RUTHERFURD.—On Monday, July 31, at Narragansett, R. I., ELIZABETH, daughter of L. W. and Anna L. Rutherfurd, aged 21 months and 27 days.

SAMANOS.—Suddenly, on Tuesday, Aug. 1, AUGUSTUS A. SAMANOS.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 24 East 41st-st., at 2 o'clock P. M. on Friday, Aug. 4.

THURSTON.—On Wednesday evening, Aug. 2, Surgeon A. HENRY THURSTON, U. S. Volunteers, aged 32 years and 10 months.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

TOWNSEND.—At Westfield, Chautauqua County, N. Y., on Monday, July 31, JOHN F. TOWNSEND, formerly of this city, in the 60th year of his age. Known to a wide circle of friends as President of the Townsend Manufacturing Company at Westfield.

VAUGHAN.—On Wednesday evening, Aug. 2, CHARLOTTE, wife of Richard Vaughan.

Due notice of the funeral will be given.

WINSON.—On Wednesday, Aug. 2, CHARLES WINSON, aged 33 years.

The funeral services will take place in the Gothic M. E. Church, corner of Grand and Ewen sts., Brooklyn, E. D., on Friday, the 4th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. The relatives and friends of the family, and the members of Neptune Lodge No. 317, F. & A. M., are respectfully invited to attend.

WOOD.—At Upper Piermont, Rockland County, N. Y., on Tuesday, Aug. 1, JACOB B. WOOD, late of Staten Island, in the 54th year of his age.

The funeral will be held at the Reformed Dutch Church at Tappan, on Friday morning, the 4th inst., at 11 o'clock. Relatives and friends are invited to attend, without further notice. Train, by Northern Railroad of New-Jersey, leaves Jersey City at 9:15 A. M.; returning, leaves Tappan at 4 P. M., arriving at Jersey City at 5:30 o'clock.

OFFICIAL.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, July 31, 1865.

Information has been received at this department from Mr. George Gerard, the Consul of the United States at St. Helena, of the death, on the 6th day of June last, at that port, of WALTER NICKERSON, a citizen of Brooklyn, N. Y., and a seaman on board the bark *Gazette*, of New-Bedford.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

A NEW NOVEL THIS WEEK.

GOMERY OF MONTGOMERY.

A striking new novel by the author of "Philip Thaxter." One large handsome volume, cloth bound, price $2.
*** Also, a finer edition in two volumes, price $3.

Squibob Papers—A comic book by John Phœnix...$1 50
Looking Around—A new novel by A. S. Roe......... 1 50
Orpheus C. Kerr Papers—A third series............ 1 50
Wylder's Hand—An exciting new English novel..... 1 75
Fairy Fingers—Mrs. Ritchie Mowatt's new novel... 1 75
St. Philips—New novel, by author of "Rutledge."... 1 75
Hugh Worthington—Mrs. Holmes' new novel........ 1 50
Mary Brandagee—A new "woman's novel."......... 1 75
Superior Fishing—Roosevelt's new sporting book... 2 00

Mr. CARLETON begs leave to notify booksellers that there will be no alterations in the prices of any of his publications before Jan. 1, 1866.

*** All handsomely bound in cloth, and sent by mail free, on receipt of price, by
CARLETON, Publisher, New-York.

THE STANDARD HISTORY OF THE REBELLION.—By Hon. EDWARD MCPHERSON, Clerk of the House of Representatives of the United States.

"AN ACCURATE AND THOROUGHLY HONEST REPERTORY of historical data; and in that light we doubt not it will, in the course of a few years, be esteemed by writers and students of all countries and all parties."—*London Athenæum, Jan. 7, 1865.*

Thus are recognized abroad, as at home, the preeminent usefulness and value of
MCPHERSON'S HISTORY OF THE REBELLION,
a new and enlarged edition of which is now ready. It embraces ALL the matter in the first edition, carefully revised and corrected, and 210 pages additional.

The ADDITION brings the Governmental history down through the late sessions of the Union and the rebel Congresses, giving all the important action of each, to the date of the death of President Lincoln, which is coincident with the close of the rebel administration.

It also contains an extremely valuable and interesting chapter on THE RELATION OF THE CHURCH TO THE REBELLION, giving the deliverances and addresses of all denominations, both in the loyal and the insurrectionary States, together with the collisions of the military with churches in the Border States, and the facts thus far developed respecting Church Reconstruction. This chapter, on a subject scarcely touched in any other similar work, adds greatly to the permanent value of this.

All the reports, propositions and votes in the last Congress, on the vexed and still unsettled question of the reconstruction of the late insurrectionary States, are in this volume, and can be found in no other.

In this work will be found Presidnet Lincoln's messages, letters, addresses and State Papers, arranged according to subjects and dates, including his last speech on reconstruction, a corrected copy of which was furnished by him for this History the day before his assassination.

The only correct and official table of the last Presidential Vote is in this Volume, showing both the home and the army vote.

Original Records from the Bureau of Military Justice significantly illustrate the character of the Rebellion, and the practical workings of the Emancipation Policy.

The Publishers confidently present this work as the MOST ACCURATE, IMPARTIAL AND COMPLETE COMPENDIUM OF THE REBELLION yet published. It is literally a
MAGAZINE OF FACTS,
of daily discussion, and of perpetual importance, and is clearly arranged and THOROUGHLY INDEXED. It has already become standard authority on the great subjects to which it relates.

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Metropolitan Bookstore,
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IMPORTANT TO RAILWAY TRAVELERS.
IMPORTANT TO STEAMBOAT TRAVELERS.
IMPORTANT TO PLEASURE TRAVELERS.
IMPORTANT TO ALL TRAVELERS.
THE AUGUST NUMBER OF
APPLETON'S RAILWAY GUIDE
CONTAINS.

I.—IMPORTANT INSTRUCTIONS TO RAILWAY TRAVELERS, in reference to Time Tables, Time and Distance Indicators, Railway Maps, together with Important Rules for Railway Travelers, in reference to Purchasing their Tickets, Checking their Baggage, &c., &c., &c.

II.—PORTRAIT AND BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF COMMODORE CORNELIUS VANDERBILT, President of the Hudson River and New-York and Harlem Railways, with Phrenological Delineation of Character, by Fowler & Wells.

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IV.—NEARLY ONE HUNDRED RAILWAY MAPS, representing the principal Railways of the country, the different towns, villages and cities through which they pass, together with the through route to and from Boston, New-York, Philadelphia, Harrisburgh, Baltimore, Washington, Richmond, Charleston, Memphis, Nashville, New-Orleans, Cairo, St. Louis, Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul, Detroit, Toledo, Cleveland, Buffalo, Albany, Montreal, La Crosse, Cincinnati, Portland, St. Johns, Halifax, Goderich, &c., together with all information in reference to the readiest, easiest and most pleasant way of traveling throughout the United States and Canadas.

V.—NEARLY THREE HUNDRED TIME-TABLES, giving the time of the departure and arrival of the trains, stations, distances and connections, together with information of much value to every railway traveler, each important railway being represented by map.

VI.—RAILWAYS AND THEIR PROGRESS.—Western Railways and Eastern Markets; Illinois Central Railway; Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Hudson River Railway; Central Pacific Railway of California; Great Western Railway of Illinois; Toledo, Wabash and Great Western Railways; Atlantic and Great Western Railway; Cedar Falls and Minnesota Railway; Telegraph Line from St. Louis and Chicago to San Francisco; Table of Distances from New-York to Salt Lake City; Dubuque and Sioux City Railway, &c., &c.

VII.—ANECDOTES AND INCIDENTS OF TRAVEL. —This Life is but a Game of Cards; In a Trance, or a Night's Lodging in Paris; The Old Secesh Farmer; The Game of Poker—Going it Blind; Obeying Orders; The Marquis of Waterford and the Railway Proprietors; The Darkey who Preferred the Opera; Have we any Sir Walter Scotts Among us? &c., &c.

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DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA MORBUS, &c.

Immediate and certain cure—HEGEMAN'S DIARRHŒA REMEDY, used with uniform success since the cholera of 1832. Sold by druggists. Prepared only by HEGEMAN & CO., Nos. 203, 399, 511 and 756 Broadway, and corner 4th-av. and 17th-st., New-York.

MEDICAL HYDROKONIA.

Dr. S. CLESSON PRATT, No. 793 Broadway, opposite Grace Church, respectfully invites the attention of persons interested, to the means and facilities at his command, for the safe, efficient and rational treatment of Catarrh, Throat and Bronchial Diseases, by MEDICAL HYDROKONIA. Reference is given to the numerous patients in daily attendance at his professional rooms, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.

WILKESBARRE COAL.

The Wilkesbarre Coal and Iron Company, are now receiving at Elizabethport, their superior Coal, mined exclusively from the
BALTIMORE VEIN.
For sale at the office of the Company, No. 16 Wall-st.
FRANKLIN F. RANDOLPH, President,
WM. H. TILLINGHAST, Treasurer.

TRY DR. BICKNELL'S SYRUP.—IT IS guaranteed to be superior to any article out, for the cure of dysentery, diarrhea, cholera morbus, pain or cramp in stomach or bowels; excellent for children, and very pleasant to take. Contains no opiate. DEMAS BARNES & Co., Agents, No. 21 Park-row, New-York.

HOWE'S PREMIUM STANDARD SCALES —Howe's Army Scale—the best Scale in use.
HOWE & BOUVIER,
No. 194 Broadway.

FOR SALE—AN EASTERN COW, WITH A bull calf, lately arrived from Calcutta; one of those peculiar species known to naturalists, as the bison, and worshipped as a deity in its native country by the Brahmins. It can be seen at any time at No. 66 Madison-st.

A Rascal on His Travels.

VICTIMS OF THE CONFIDENCE GAME.

From the Rochester Express, July 31.

The public have been apprized of the successful depredations upon female affection and the coffers of various banks, committed by a gay deceiver known by as many different names as he has patronized different cities, villages and institutions. We first hear of him at Springfield, Ohio, as BENJ. W. ALLEN, a putative refugee from rebeldom in Mississippi; and our latest account brings him to St. Paul, Minnesota, where he sailed into bankers and other confiding people under the name of Hon. JOHN W. HARRIS. At Springfield, he was considerably petted and patronized, and money was raised to keep him afloat in good society. He absented himself for a time, and on returning brought with him several thousand dollars, obtained by some confidence game; but which he said were the proceeds of property at the South, and again, money left him by his deceased grandmother. He set up the "Exchange Bank of Springfield," and was more than ever the toast of the town. The daughter of one of the wealthiest citizens of the country gave him her affections, and they were married. An incident soon after occurred that changed the course of his career. Having drawn on the Bank of Ohio Valley, Cincinnati, for $1,200, which amount he had deposited there, by some strange mistake, a package of $10,000, designed for Indianapolis, was sent to him, and the $1,200 to the Indianapolis drawer. Having received the unexpected remittance, he made an order on DUNCAN & SHERMAN, of New-York, for $1,000, got it cashed at the Springfield National Bank, and departed, taking along some valuable diamonds belonging to his wife.

He paused in his flight at St. Paul, Minn., where he arrived in July, 1864, the same month in which he vamosed from Springfield. Having plenty of money he lived in fine style at the best hotels. He assumed the *alias* of JOHN W. BARNETT as he traveled, and at St. Paul became JOHN W. HARRIS. After a while he went to the City of New-York, and there engaged himself to Miss ANNIE F. OSBORNE, daughter of a widow lady living in East Thirtieth-street. Early last Spring he went to Chicago, and in May returned to New-York and married Miss OSBORNE. The event was announced in the *Herald* with a grand puff to Hon. W. HARRIS, a wealthy and liberal Southern lawyer, having large investments in United States bonds, and soon intending to sail for Europe. But instead of going to Europe he returned to St. Paul, where he was seized with the small-pox, and after a long illness and recovery, barely escaped being seized by the Sheriff from Springfield, Ohio, by whom he had finally been traced to his far Western retreat. But on paying the claim for which the officer held a demand, $1,600, arrest was waived.

Information having been forwarded to Springfield of success in that instance, other claims were forwarded for collection, and the cornered man paid over $800 more, and declared that he was cleaned out. The Hon. Allen then procured a fast team at the livery stable, and fled, taking his usual precaution of robbing his wife, who was sick at the time, of her valuable jewelry.

The Springfield man finding that the game had flown, took proceedings to obtain possession of a package of U. S. Government bonds on deposit at the First National Bank. A box was found, nicely sealed and addressed, bearing the inscription, "U. S. Bonds, $61,000." Upon opening this precious deposit several New-York papers, of not very recent date, were found—only that and nothing more.

His injured wife, a gay velvet coat which he had sported as a street dress, and other clothing and a hotel bill, are among the souvenirs that he left behind him. His wife was compelled to borrow money to return to her mother in New-York.

A Burglar Foiled—Great Presence of Mind of a Young Lady.

From the Boston Traveller, July 29.

The residence of NEWELL BENT, on Essex-street, Cambridgeport, was entered by a burglar last night, whose burglarious purposes were frustrated by the coolness and skill of a young lady, the sister of Mrs. BENT. The latter and her husband are now on a visit to Lake Winnipiseogee, and the house is occupied, in their absence, by the sister and a brother of Mr. BENT. The parties occupying the dwelling slept in different portions of the structure, the lady in a chamber, at the head of the front stairs, and the gentleman in another chamber, at the rear of the building.

Before retiring, the occupants thought they heard rogues in the building, but investigation led them to suppose they were mistaken. About 2 o'clock this morning, the lady in the front chamber distinctly heard footsteps upon the stairs, and presently a man appeared at the threshold of her apartment. With admirable judgment and presence of mind, she immediately determined that something must be done, and began to talk, as though she was not the sole person in the room, asking her imaginary companion if he would not get her some water. She finally remarked that she would help herself, and getting out of bed, marched boldly toward the villain, slipped by him, went the whole length of the hall, into the apartment of her brother, and informed him that a burglar was in her chamber.

The brother arose, had a small lamp lighted, took his revolver and proceeded to the stairs, his sister bearing the lamp behind him. At the request of the former the light was so placed as to cast the rays down the stairway, when the villain was discovered crouching at the foot. Mr. BENT immediately fired, and then started in pursuit.

Coming to the burglar, he again discharged his revolver, this time, he thinks, with effect, and that the criminal carried off the ball with him, as the most diligent search failed to discover any traces of it in the house. He finally made his escape through a window in the front room, all of the windows of which had been opened to facilitate his operations.

He evidently proposed to obtain what he could in the upper story, and finish up his plundering by seizing everything he might in the rooms on the first floor. But his villainous schemes were frustrated by the remarkable self-possession of the young lady, to which allusion has been made.

Population of Boston.

Messrs. ADAMS & SAMPSON have completed their labors of taking the census of this city, with the following result:

Wards.	1860	1855	Wards.	1860	1865
1........	17,189	17,997	8........	12,729	12,315
2........	19,356	20,550	9........	10,428	12,006
3........	14,901	12,938	10........	13,430	15,238
4........	7,047	6,554	11........	20,519	27,103
5........	10,425	11,733	12........	24,921	29,362
6........	11,602	12,188			
7........	15,335	14,280	Total...	177,902	192,264

The above shows an increase of population in the city during the past five years of 14,362, which is not so large as previous half decades. From 1850 to 1855 the city increased 22,641, and from 1855 to 1860 the gain was 16,473. There has been an increase in Wards 1, 2, 5, 6, 9, 10, 11, 12, Ward 11 showing a gain of over 6,500. Ward 12 is the largest Ward. Wards 3, 4, 7 and 8 have decreased. Upon this basis the new division of Wards will take place, though the number of voters is to be considered when this is done.

THE HOUSE OF MR. G. N. SANDERS ENTERED.—On Saturday night, between the hours of 9 and 10 o'clock, Dr. G. L. CONTRI, son-in-law of Mr. G. N. SANDERS, and a friend, entered the dwelling of Mr. SANDERS on McGill College-avenue, Place Ste. Sophie, and found that the rest of the family were absent on a visit to a gentleman's house in the neighborhood. Dr. CONTRI and a friend remained in the parlor for a few moments when the Doctor went down to the cellar to obtain some ice, where he saw two men concealed. He immediately grappled with them and called for his friend in the parlor above. The struggle was severe for a few moments, when the ruffians succeeded in shaking him off and making good their escape. In the meantime the gentleman up stairs hearing the noise presumed that it emanated from the back-yard, started in that direction, but had scarcely got out of the door when he was set upon by several men and severely beaten. The whole party afterward succeeded in making good their escape, there being no police in the neighborhood at the time. It is possible their object was the abduction of Mr. G. N. SANDERS, the reward of $25,000 not yet having been withdrawn by the United States authorities.—*Montreal Herald, July 27.*

BORING FOR OIL IN FISHKILL.—According to the Fishkill *Standard*, and other reports, the effort to strike oil by the Hudson River Petroleum Company, at Glenham, is a failure, a section of the pipe driven having been crushed. This is owing to two causes—one, the extreme depth reached without finding rock, (about 150 feet,) and the other that the pipes had to be driven through several boulders. Another well has been started, nearer the base of the mountains than the first, the company not being deterred from making a thorough trial by their lack of success at the first effort.

PERSONAL.

J. A. H.—AT NO. 294½ GRAND-ST., AT 11 A. M., Thursday, the 3d inst. M. E. H.

DRY GOODS

SUMMER BATHING.
A new lot of Fancy Flannel
BATHING DRESSES,
FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.
ALSO,
CHILDREN'S BATHING SUITS,
in any style, made to order by
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway and 10th-st.

A. T. STEWART & CO.,
have just opened a new importation of
CHOICE THREAD LACE GOODS,
BLACK CHANTILLY POINTES,
BLACK CHANTILLY BARBES,
BLACK CHANTILLY PARASOL COVERS.
—ALSO—
POINTE APPLIQUE HANDKERCHIEFS
AND POINTE APPLIQUE OMBRELLES.
BROADWAY AND 10TH-ST.

EMBROIDERED HANDKERCHIEFS
AND
CAMBRIC AND LINEN SETS,
EMBROIDERED IN NEW DESIGNS,
just imported and opened by
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway and 10th-st.

GENTLEMEN'S UNDER-CLOTHING,
Of
LINEN,
COTTON
and FLANNEL,
made to order at short notice, by
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway and 10th-st.

BEADS BEADS!! BEADS!!!
AND FANCY GOODS.
M. P. BROWN, Importer,
No. 186 Pearl-st., New-Yo

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS,
NO. 44 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
GOVERNMENT LOAN AGENTS
KEEP ON HAND FOR
IMMEDIATE DELIVERY,
THE ISSUES OF
7-30 TREASURY NOTES, OF ALL DENOMINATIONS.
WE BUY AND SELL ALL CLASSES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AT MARKET RATES.
ALSO, QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS AND CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.
ORDERS FROM BANKS AND BANKERS EXECUTED ON FAVORABLE TERMS AND WITH DISPATCH.
VERMILYE & CO.

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS,
AND
U. S. 7-30 LOAN AGENTS
No. 5 NASSAU-STREET,
(Continental Bank Building,)
Near WALL-ST.,
have ll all denominations of
THE 7-30 NOTES
constantly on hand for
IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.
All Classes of
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
bought and sold at market rates.

TELEGRAPH AND EXPRESS STOCKS
FOR SALE:
ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH COMPANY.
NEWFOUNDLAND TELEGRAPH COMPANY,
ILLINOIS AND MISSISSIPPI TELEGRAPH CO.
All descriptions Telegraph and Express Stocks bought, and for sale by
GEORGE C. DUNBAR, No. 46 Pine-st.

E. R. McILVAINE
NO. 13 BROAD-ST.,
DEALER IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
AND PETROLEUM STOCKS.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 56 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS
FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY
AND ABROAD.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, WASHINGTON, June 5, 1865.

WHEREAS BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The Pacific National Bank of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the Act of Congress entitled, "An Act to provide a national currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof, approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act:

Now, therefore, I, Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The Pacific National Bank of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of Banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of [L. S.] office this 5th day of June, 1865.
Signed. FREEMAN CLARKE,
Comptroller of the Currency.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, WASHINGTON, June 14, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The Union National Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress entitled "An act to provide a national currency secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act.

Now, therefore, I, FREEMAN CLARK, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "THE UNION NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this 14th day of June, 1865.
FREEMAN CLARKE,
Comptroller of the Currency.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, WASHINGTON, June 10, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The National Butchers' and Drovers' Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress entitled "An act to provide a national currency secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864; and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with, before commencing the business of banking under said act.

Now, therefore, I, Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The National Butchers' and Drovers' Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this 10th day of June, 1865.
FREEMAN CLARKE,
Comptroller of the Currency.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, WASHINGTON, June 28, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The Hanover National Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress, entitled "An Act to Provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States Bonds, and to Provide for the Circulation and Redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with, before commencing the business of banking under said act:

Now, therefore, I, Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The Hanover National Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and [SEAL.] seal of office, this twenty-eighth day of June, 1865.
(Signed) FREEMAN CLARKE,
Comptroller of the Currency.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, WASHINGTON, July 15, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that THE MANUFACTURERS' NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized, under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress entitled "An Act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking, under said act.

Now, therefore, I, FREEMAN CLARKE, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that THE MANUFACTURERS' NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

[L.S.] In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office this 15th day of July, 1865.
FREEMAN CLARKE, Comptroller of the Currency.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—THE FOLLOWING DEscribed 7-30 U. S. Treasury Notes, of the current issue, were stolen from the safe in the office of Howard & Co.'s Express, in the village of Troy, Penn., on the night of the 25th of July.

All persons, firms and corporations are hereby cautioned against receiving or negotiating the undermentioned notes or bonds, as all of the same were stolen, and this company claims the right to recover the possession of said notes and bonds whenever and wherever they can find the same:

Thirty 7:30 U. S. Notes, $50 each, numbered from 163,737 to 163,766, both inclusive.

Ninety 7:30 U. S. Notes of last issue, $100 each, numbered from 259,828 to 259,917, both inclusive.
HOWARD & CO.'S EXPRESS COMPANY,
By FREDERICK LOVEJOY, Superintendent.
No. 607 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia, Penn.
JULY 29, 1865.

MANUFACTURERS BANK, NEW-YORK, June 20, 1865.
THE OWNERS OF MORE THAN TWO-THIRDS of the Capital Stock of this Bank, having in writing authorized the Directors thereof to convert and change the said bank into a National Association, under the act of Congress entitled "An Act to provide a national currency, secured by a pledge of United States Bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, notice is hereby given that the said bank has decided to become a National Banking Association, under the laws of the United States, by the name and title of the MANUFACTURERS' NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK.
J. T. FOUNTAIN, Cashier.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1865.
PARTIES HOLDING (30) THIRTY OR more coupons on the three years Seven and Three-tenth Notes, maturing on the 15th inst., are requested to hand them in, with schedules, at any time prior to the 14th inst. Holders complying with the above will have their coupons examined, and checks given for them, on the 14th inst., after 5 o'clock P. M. Blank schedules will be furnished upon application at the interest Department of this office.
H. H. VAN DYCK, Assistant Treasurer U. S.

INTEREST ON CITY STOCKS.—THE INTEREST on the Bonds and Stocks of the Corporation of the City of New-York, due and payable Aug. 1, 1865, will be paid on that day, by DANIEL DEVLIN, Chamberlain of the City, at the Broadway Bank. The transfer books will be closed MONDAY, the 10th inst.
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, July 5, 1865.

ARIZONA MINING COMPANY, NO. 32 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, July 28, 1865.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this company will be held at No. 32 Pine-st., Room No. 10, on MONDAY, Aug. 7, at 2 o'clock P. M.
J. B. RANDOL, Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the BUCHANAN FARM OIL CO., will be held at the office of the Company, No. 8 Broad-st., August 9th, at 2 o'clock, P. M., at which time an election for trustees, to serve for the ensuing year, will take place.
E. F. STONE, Secretary.

COMMISSIONER FOR MASSACHUSETTS and other States—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 8, first floor over Park Bank

FINANCIAL.

HENRY A. HEISER'S SONS,
BANKERS,
NO. 38 WALL-ST.,
DEALERS IN ALL CLASSES OF
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
QUARTERMASTER'S VOUCHERS, PROMISSORY NOTES, &c.,
SEPTEMBER, NOVEMBER AND JANUARY
Coupons Cashed in Gold,
ON LIBERAL TERMS.

THE
FOURTH NATIONAL BANK
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
CAPITAL....................................$5,000,000.
FINANCIAL AGENT OF THE UNITED STATES,
NOS. 27 AND 29 PINE-ST., N. Y.
U. S. 7-30 LOAN,
Collects Warrants, Certificates, Maturing Loans and Drafts, and attends to all financial business with government.
P. C. CALHOUN, President.
B. SEAMAN, Cashier.

SILVER MINES FOR SALE.—PARTIES desiring to form mining companies are requested to examine properties placed in my hands, for sale by my San Francisco house.
CHARLES W. BOND, No. 78 Cedar-st.
Late JANSON, BOND & CO., San Francisco.

LONDON AND SAN FRANCISCO BANK,
LIMITED.
INCORPORATED UNDER "THE JOINT-STOCK COMPANIES ACT OF 1862," OF GREAT BRITAIN.
CAPITAL, £1,000,000, OR $5,000,000,
Of which £100,000, or $500,000, is paid up as Present Capital, and will be increased as THE Growth of the business requires.

The Founders and Proprietors of the Bank are:
Messrs. BISCHOFFSHEIM, GOLDSCHMIDT & CO., London.
Messrs. FRUHLING & GOSCHEN, London.
Messrs. FREDERICK HUTH & CO., London.
Messrs. J. S. MORGAN & CO., (successors to Messrs. George Peabody & Co.,) London.
Messrs. STERN BROTHERS, London.
Mr. FREDERICK RODEWALD, London.
THE BANK OF SAXE MEININGEN, Saxe Meiningen.
Mr. JULIUS MAY, Frankfort-on-the-Main.
Mr. SIGISMUND SULZBACH, Frankfort-on-the-Main.

Head Office, No. 22 OLD BROAD-ST., LONDON.
London Bankers, THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.
Manager at San Francisco, MILTON S. LATHAM.
New-York Agency, No. 53 EXCHANGE-PLACE.

LOCAL DIRECTORS—SAN FRANCISCO:
W. B. JOHNSTON, Agent Liverpool and London Insurance Company.
HENRY CARLTON, JR., Merchant.
A. EHRHORN, Merchant of Hellmann, Bros. & Co.
The above Bank is prepared to transact, in London and San Francisco, all kinds of general Banking and Exchange business between said cities, and all parts of the world.
Special attention paid to collections, purchases of real estate and mining shares, and investments of all kinds in California.
AGENTS IN NEW-YORK:
DABNEY, MORGAN & CO.,
NO. 53 EXCHANGE-PLACE.

CARD.
BRYAN VAN SCHAICK & CO.,
BANKERS, &c.,
No. 35 Broad-st., New-York.
Government securities, gold and stocks bought and sold exclusively on commission. Four per cent. interest allowed on deposits subject to draft.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 5 Rue de la Paix, Paris,
and
No. 8 Wall-st., New-York,
issue circular letters of credit for travelers in all parts of Europe, &c., &c. Also, commercial credits.

AUG. BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 50 WALL-ST.,
issue Circular Letters of Credit for travelers on all parts of Europe, &c.

TRAVELING CREDITS
On Messrs. J. S. MORGAN & CO., London, (successors to GEO. PEABODY & CO., available in the principal cities of Europe and the East, issued by
DABNEY, MORGAN & CO.,
No. 53 Exchange-place.

NOTICE.
OFFICERS' CLEARANCES PROMPTLY OBTAINED.
LIBERAL ADVANCES MADE.
LEFFERTS, HOFFMAN & CO.,
Times Building, No. 40 Park-row.

MOUNT ALPINE GOLD COMPANY.
NEW-YORK, July 20, 1865.
A special meeting of the stockholders of this company will be held at No. 19 Nassau-st., Room No. 7, on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 2, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of reorganizing the company under a special charter granted by the State of Rhode Island.
By order. J. B. RANDOL, Secretary.

BANK DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, June 20, 1865.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, PURSUANT to Chapter 236, Laws of 1859, and 476, Laws of 1865, that the circulating notes of THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, a banking association located in the City of New-York, will be redeemed AT PAR by the Superintendent of the Banking Department, on presentation at the Mechanics' and Farmers' Bank of Albany, and at the American Exchange National Bank in the City of New-York, for six years from the date hereof, and not thereafter.
The outstanding notes of said bank must be presented, as aforesaid, for redemption, within six years from the date hereof; and all notes which shall not be presented for redemption and payment within the time thus specified, will cease to be a charge upon the fund in the hands of the Superintendent for that purpose.
H. H. VAN DYCK, Superintendent.

OFFICE OF THE HIGHGATE PETROLEUM COMPANY, No. 33 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, July 20, 1865.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE annual meeting of the stockholders of the Highgate Petroleum Company will be held at the office of the company, No. 33 Pine-st., on TUESDAY, Aug. 15, at 12 o'clock M., at which time an election for trustees to serve the ensuing year, will take place. The polls will be open from 12 to 1 o'clock. The transfer books will be closed from July 31 to Aug. 16.
CHAS. THROCKMORTON, Secretary.

MISSISSIPPI AND MISSOURI RAILROAD CO.—The holders of the Bonds of the Mississippi and Missouri Road will please send their names and address, with amount and description of the bonds held by them, to the office of the Treasurer, GEO. T. M. DAVIS, No. 47 Exchange-place, without delay.

MISCELLANEOUS.

AMERICAN MANUFACTURES
vs.
FOREIGN.
THE
BISHOP GUTTA PERCHA COMPANY,
in order to protect their own interests, will, in future, sell their very superior quality of GUTTA PERCHA TISSUE SHEET, at gold rates, taking the closing rate the previous day as the standard, and will sell at five per cent. less than the Foreign Tissue is sold at on that day.
SAM'L C. BISHOP, General Agent,
Aug. 1, 1865. No. 201 Broadway, New-York.

REYNOLDS TURBINE
WATER WHEELS
These celebrated water-saving and powerful wheels, of every capacity, promptly furnished for milling, manufacturing, mining, boring, pumping, &c., &c. A large assortment in stock. Wheels and machinery constructed for mule carriage into the mountains. Streams gauged and plans made. TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, Hydraulic Engineers, No. 170 Broadway, New-York.

UNITED STATES SANITARY COMMISSION.
PROTECTIVE WAR CLAIM ASSOCIATION,
BUREAU OF EMPLOYMENT FOR DISABLED AND DISCHARGED SOLDIERS AND SAILORS,
NO. 35 CHAMBERS-ST.
(NO CHARGE TO EMPLOYERS OR EMPLOYED.)
At the above office are registered discharged soldiers and sailors, of all trades and qualifications, and of all conditions of body, both disabled and able-bodied, and all are well recommended.
An urgent request is made to employers to call, and register their applications for employes. Both parties are served free of charge.

$500 REWARD.—A REWARD OF $500 will be paid by the undersigned, for the arrest and conviction of the persons that committed the HIGHWAY ROBBERY on the 25th day of July, 1865, on the McCombs Dam road, in the Town of West Farms.
DATED July 27, 1865. SAMUEL M. PURDY,
Supervisor Town West Farms.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$4.000.—A YOUNG MAN OF GOOD business qualifications is desirous of investing three to four thousand dollars, with his services, in an established and lucrative business. Address, with full particulars, P. G. J., No. 138 *Times* Office.

A RARE CHANCE FOR AN ENTERPRISING MAN.—FOR SALE—A new and elegant country store, together with the flourishing business, established more than thirty years. Full particulars at No. 109 Leonard-st. Apply immediately.

FOR SALE—A LARGE RETAIL CHINA AND glass-store in a fine business locality; handsomely fitted up and well stocked. Address A., Box No. 140 *Times* Office.

A GOOD CHANCE FOR A YOUNG MAN with a small capital, wishing to engage in the trucking business. Apply at No. 87 Broad-st., up stairs, from 8 to 10 o'clock A. M.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION ORIGinated the use of Nitrous Oxide for extracting teeth, and have never had an accident with it. All who have experienced or witnessed its operations declare it to be the only reliable and perfectly safe mode for extracting teeth without pain. We use only gas that is made fresh every day and it never fails. Office 19 Cooper Institute.

DIVIDENDS.

EIGHTH DIVIDEND.
OIL CREEK PETROLEUM COMPANY.
The Trustees of this company have declared a Dividend of THREE PER CENT. on the par value of the stock, (twenty dollars,) payable July 20. Transfer books close July 15 and open July 21. A. M. WOOD, President.
W. H. HARRISON, Secretary pro tem.
Continental Bank Building.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.
UNITED STATES TELEGRAPH COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, No. 117 BROADWAY, July 25, 1865.
The directors of the United States Telegraph Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Four (4) Per Cent. payable on and after the 15th day of August, proximo. The transfer books will close on the 5th, and remain closed until the 16th proximo. By order of the board. THEO. F. HAY, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND.
WASHINGTON INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 172 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 31, 1865.
A Dividend of Four per Cent. has been declared, payable Aug. 1. WM. K. LOTHROP, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 187 WEST-ST., NEW-YORK, July 26, 1865.
DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMpany have declared a Semi-annual Dividend from the earnings of the road for six months ending June 30, of THREE AND ONE HALF PER CENT. on the Preferred Stock.
Also, a Semi-annual Dividend of FOUR PER CENT. on the Common Capital Stock.
Both payable, less the government tax, on MONDAY, the 21st day of August next, at the Treasurer's Office, Erie-place, to the registered holders of stock at the closing of the books.
The transfer books of both classes of stock will be closed on the afternoon of Saturday the 5th, and be reopened on Wednesday, the 23d of August.
HORATIO N. OTIS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO., NEW-YORK, July 15, 1865.
THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS COMPANY, have declared a semi-annual DIVIDEND OF TEN PER CENT, out of the profits of the Company, payable on and after the 1st day of August next, at the office of the Company, No. 7 Nassau-st.
The transfer books will be closed from the 17th to the 29th day of July, both days inclusive.
By order of the Board,
ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

OFFICE NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY, NO. 2 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK, July 19, 1865.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTION COMPANY have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on full stock, free of government tax, out of the earnings of the company, payable to the stockholders on and after the 1st of August next. The transfer books will be closed from date to the 2d of August. H. J. SOUTHMAYD, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE MARIETTA AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD CO., CHILLICOTHE, Ohio, July 20, 1865.
INTEREST COUPONS.—THE COUPONS OF the Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad Company, on the first and only mortgage, due on the 1st of August, 1865, will be paid on and after that date at the American National Bank, No. 80 Broadway, New-York.
WM. E. WATSON, Auditor.

BROADWAY INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 158 BROADWAY, July 25, 1865.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of this company have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of SIX PER CENT., free from tax, payable on and after Aug. 1. JOHN WRAY, Secretary.

ORIENTAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Aug. 2, 1865.
DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER Cent., free from government tax, has this day been declared, payable on the 10th of August. The transfer books will remain closed until that date.
W. A. HALL, Cashier.

OFFICE OF EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 130 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 12, 1865.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on demand, free of government tax.
SAMUEL M. CRAFT, Secretary.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—AMERICAN UMBRELLA FRAME COMPANY.—The Directors of the American Umbrella Frame Company have this day declared a Quarterly Dividend of Six (6) Per Cent., for the quarter ending July 1, payable on and after Sept. 1 prox.
Aug. 1, 1865. JOSEPH BLACK, Secretary.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. will be paid on the capital stock of the PENNSYLVANIA COAL COMPANY, at its office, No. 111 Broadway, on and after TUESDAY, Aug. 1. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 24th inst. to Aug. 1, both days inclusive. GEO. A. HOYT, Treasurer.

OCEAN NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Aug. 2, 1865.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Dividend of Four (4) per Cent., free of government tax, payable 10th inst.
J. S. HARTSHORNE, Assistant Cashier.

PROPOSALS.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT-COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE, No. 4 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1865.
Sealed proposals, (in duplicate,) will be received by the undersigned until 1 o'clock P. M. on THURSDAY, the 3d inst., for supplying, for the use of the United States Army, SUBSISTENCE STORES, to be delivered in New-York or Brooklyn, as follows, viz.:
3,000 barrels of first quality extra superfine Southern, St. Louis, or other brands of FLOUR, suitable for keeping in a warm climate. The brands and places of manufacture to be stated in the bids. The barrels to be in good shipping order, with round hoops, full headlined, and bungs sealed.
2,500 Bags RIO COFFEE.
Bidders are requested to name prices for furnishing it in either of three styles, as follows:
1st. Green, in original bags.
2d. Green, in barrels, like samples to be seen at this office.
3d. Green, and packed in double sacks of one hundred pounds each.
Parties offering to furnish Coffee, are required to send in full-chop samples of all the coffee they propose to furnish, and will name the variety of coffee they offer.
Bids may be made *in bond or duty paid.*
Skimmings will not be accepted.
Bidders will please state whether the entire lot of Coffee offered must be accepted or none.
The goods to be furnished as soon as practicable. Bidders are requested to state the time when they can deliver.
Separate proposals, *in duplicate*, must be made for each article enumerated, and bidders may propose for the whole or any part of each.
Samples must be delivered with the proposals, and referred to therein.
A printed copy of this advertisement must be attached to each proposal, and the proposals must be specific in complying precisely with all the terms. Each bid, to have consideration, must contain the written guaranty of two responsible names, as follows:
"We, the undersigned, hereby guarantee that should all or any part of the above bid be accepted it shall be duly fulfilled according to its true purport and conditions; also, that a written contract, with bonds to the amount of one-fourth the value of the stores proposed to be furnished, shall be executed, if required."
The seller's name, place of business, and the date of purchase, as well as the name of contents, with weight, gross and tare, and shipping marks to be hereafter designated, must be plainly marked on every package. All other old marks must be obliterated.
The flour will be inspected at the date of delivery, and compared with the retained samples, by an inspector appointed by this office, whose certificate will be required.
All the stores will be carefully inspected before their delivery, and compared with the retained samples. Returns of weights, signed by a professional Public Weigher, must be furnished.
Payments will be made in Currency or its equivalent, as soon as funds are received for the purpose.
Contractors are expected to hold their goods without expense to the United States until required for shipment.
Blanks for proposals will be furnished at this office, which must be inclosed in an envelope addressed to the undersigned, and indorsed, "Proposals for Subsistence Stores."
H. F. CLARKE,
Colonel, A. D. C. and A. C. G. S.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1865.
TO IRON FOUNDERS.—SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office, (rotunda, City Hall Park,) until 11 o'clock A. M. of SATURDAY, Aug. 12, 1865, for the supply of
2,031 tons cast-iron straight pipe, 6 feet internal diameter.
594 tons cast-iron curved pipe, 6 feet internal diameter.
6 tons cast-iron straight pipe, 12 inches internal diameter.
All proposals must have the words "Proposal for cast-iron pipe," also the name of the parties proposing, and the date of presentation indorsed on the envelope.
Blank forms for the proposals and all necessary information can be obtained on application at the office of the Engineer-in-Chief.
THOMAS STEPHENS,
ROBERT L. DARRAGH,
A. W. CRAVEN,
Croton Aqueduct Board.

OFFICE OF THE STREET COMMISSIONER, No. 237 Broadway.
TO CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSALS INCLOSed in a sealed envelope, indorsed with the title of the work, and with name of bidder written thereon, will be received at this office until Monday, August 14, 1865, at 11 o'clock, A. M.
For regulating and grading Eighty-sixth-street from Avenue A to East River.
For building foundations and erecting the iron railing to inclose parks in Fourth-avenue, between Thirty-eighth and Fortieth streets.
Blank forms of proposals, together with the specifications and agreements, can be obtained at this office.
CHARLES G. CORNELL, Street Commissioner.
Dated Street Department, New-York, July 27, 1865.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, FORAGE DEPARTMENT, CORNER WHITEHALL AND BRIDGE STS., NEW-YORK, June 2, 1865.
THIS DEPARTMENT IS PREPARED to receive written proposals for the delivery of corn, oats, hay and straw, in this city and Philadelphia, Penn.
Bids should state the quantity, description or kind, price, place and time of delivery, &c.
Payments to be made on delivery, or as soon thereafter as the office may be in funds.
S. D. BURCHARD, Capt. and A. Q. M.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed, and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors, for examination by all persons interested, viz.:
For setting curb and gutter and flagging in Sixtieth-street, between First and Second avenues.
For flagging sidewalk in Tompkins-street, between Rivington and Stanton streets, west side.
For setting curb and gutter and flagging sidewalks in Fifty-second-street, from Seventh to Eighth avenues.
For fencing vacant lots in Eleventh-avenue, near Fortieth-street, and in Fortieth-street, two hundred and fifty feet west of Eleventh-avenue.
The limits embraced by such assessments include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of Sixtieth-street, between First and Second avenues.
Also all the lots on both sides of Tompkins-street, from Stanton to Rivington streets.
Also all the lots on both sides of Fifty-second-street, from Seventh to Eighth avenues.
Also the lots known as ward numbers twenty-five to twenty-nine, and thirty-one to thirty-five, all inclusive, in block number two hundred and twenty-one, between Fortieth and Forty-first-streets, and westerly of Eleventh-avenue.
All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, number thirty-two Chambers-street, basement new court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.
DANIEL A. DELAVAN,
MORGAN L. HARRIS, Board of Assessors.
DANIEL D. CONOVER,
OFFICE OF BOARD OF ASSESSORS, NEW COURT-HOUSE, July 26, 1865.

AUCTION SALES.

GREAT SALE OF GOVERNMENT HORSES AND MULES.
26,000 ANIMALS TO BE SOLD DURING THE MONTH OF AUGUST,
In the States of New-York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Delaware, Maryland, and New-Jersey, and the District of Columbia.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., July 24, 1865.
Will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the time and places named below, viz:
NEW-YORK.
New-York City, Tuesday and Friday of each week, 200 Horses each day.
New-York City, Wednesday of each week, 200 Mules each day.
Elmira, Tuesday, August 8, 200 Horses.
Elmira, Tuesday, August 15, 500 Mules.
Albany, Friday, August 25, 500 Mules.
Buffalo, Wednesday, August 30, 500 Mules.
PENNSYLVANIA.
Philadelphia, Thursday of each week, 200 Horses each day.
Philadelphia, Wednesday and Saturday of each week, 100 Mules each day.
Pittsburgh, Thursday of each week, 150 Mules each day.
Pottsville, Tuesday, August 1, 200 Mules.
Mifflintown, Friday, August 4, 200 Mules.
York, Friday, August 4, 200 Horses.
Newville, Wednesday, August 9, 100 Horses.
Newville, Thursday, August 10, 100 Mules.
Reading, Friday, August 11, 200 Horses.
Shippensburgh, Wednesday, August 16, 100 Horses.
Erie, Thursday, August 17, 200 Horses.
Shippensburgh, Thursday, August 17, 100 Mules.
Williamsport, Friday, August 18, 200 Horses.
Indiana, Monday, August 21, 200 Horses.
Chambersburgh, Wednesday, August 23, 100 Horses.
Chambersburgh, Thursday, August 24, 100 Mules.
Milton, Friday, August 25, 200 Horses.
Carlisle, Wednesday, August 30, 100 Horses.
Carlisle, Thursday, August 31, 100 Mules.
OHIO.
Columbiana, Tuesday, August 1, 100 Horses.
Salem, Wednesday, August 2, 100 Horses.
Alliance, Thursday, August 3, 200 Horses.
Canton, Saturday, August 5, 200 Horses.
Cleveland, Tuesday, August 8, 1,000 Mules.
Massillon, Tuesday, August 15, 200 Horses.
Crestline, Thursday, August 17, 500 Mules.
Cleveland, Monday, August 21, 200 Horses.
INDIANA.
Fort Wayne, Thursday, August 24, 1,000 Mules.
DELAWARE.
Wilmington, Tuesday of each week, 200 Mules each day.
Wilmington, Friday of each week, 200 Mules each day.
NEW-JERSEY.
Trenton, Thursday, August 10, 200 Mules.
Trenton, Thursday, August 24, 200 Mules.
MARYLAND.
Baltimore, Wednesday, August 9, and Wednesday of each week thereafter, 200 Horses each day.
WASHINGTON, D. C.
Each week-day, 200 Mules.
GIESBORO, D. C.
Each week-day except Wednesday, 200 Horses.
An opportunity to purchase a superior class of saddle and draft animals, at far less than their true value, is now offered to the public.
Though the majority of them are sound and serviceable, they are no longer required in the army, and must be sold.
Many of the mules were bought in the beginning of the war, when young, accompanied the armies in all their marches and camps, and are thoroughly broken, hardened by exercise, gentle and familiar, from being so long surrounded by the soldiers.
Animals will be sold singly.
Sales to commence at 10 A. M.
Terms—Cash, in United States currency.
JAMES A. EKIN,
Brevet Brigadier-General, in charge
1st Division, Q. M. G. O.

UNITED STATES MILITARY RAILROADS.
OFFICE OF ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER, WASHINGTON, D. C., July 25, 1865.
AUCTION SALE OF ROLLING STOCK.
Will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder, the following rolling stock:
On TUESDAY, Sept. 19, at the Portland Company's shop, in Portland, Maine, six (6) locomotive engines.
On THURSDAY, Sept. 21, at Hinkly & Williams' shop, in Boston, Mass., four (4) locomotive engines.
On MONDAY, Sept. 25, at Kennett-square, near Philadelphia, Penn., fifty (50) box freight cars, four feet eight and a half-inch gauge.
On WEDNESDAY, Sept. 27, at Wilmington, Del., eighty-four (84) box freight cars, five-foot gauge.
The above stock is all new and of the very best quality.
The engines are five-foot gauge, five-foot drivers, and cylinders 16x24 inches. They can be changed to narrow gauge at a trifling expense.
Sales to commence at 10 A. M.
Terms cash, in government funds.
H. L. ROBINSON,
Brevet Colonel and A. Q. M.

SALE OF CONDEMNED ORDNANCE AND ORDNANCE STORES.
Will be sold at public auction, at Fort Monroe Arsenal, Va., at 12 o'clock M. on THURSDAY, the 3d day of August, 1865:
3 Bronze Cannon, 4-inch and 12-pound mountain howitzers.
172 Iron Cannon, 6, 12, 20, 24 and 32 pounders and 8-inch Columbiads.
4 Iron and Steel Cannon.
13 Union Repeating Guns.
10 Iron Cannon, 3½-inch and 4½-inch.
60 Shot-guns.
29 Sporting Rifles.
4,172 Shot and Shells for smooth-bore rifled guns of various calibre.
Together with a lot of brass plates for infantry accoutrements, appendages for small arms, and a lot of tools, &c.
TERMS—Cash on delivery, in United States currency.
For further information apply to the undersigned.
T. G. BAYLOR,
Captain of Ordnance, and Brevet Colonel U. S. A.,
Commanding Arsenal.

AUCTION SALE OF CONDEMNED HOSPITAL PROPERTY.
MEDICAL PURVEYOR'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., July 24, 1865.
WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION, in this city, at 10 o'clock A. M., on MONDAY, the 7th day of August, 1865, at the warehouse corner of 18th and F sts., a large quantity of condemned hospital furniture and bedding, consisting of

217 Bedside Tables,	276 Cots,
1,788 Tin Plates,	466 Husk Mattresses,
781 Tin Cups,	3,488 Blankets,
833 Wooden Buckets,	1,380 Bedsacks,
294 Leather Buckets,	900 Sheets,
182 Common Chairs,	5,000 Boxes,
107 Large Tin Boilers,	827 Flour Barrels,
2 Galvanized Ovens,	107,413 Bottles,
1,094 Iron Beadsteads,	991 Litters,

besides stoves, cauldrons, tin pans, coffee-pots, knives, forks, spoons, candlesticks, and a quantity of old lead, copper and tinware.
Successful bidders will be required to remove the stores within five (5) days from date of sale.
Terms cash, in government funds.
C. SUTHERLAND,
Surgeon U. S. A., and Medical Purveyor.

SALE OF CONDEMNED CLOTHING, CAMP AND GARRISON EQUIPAGE.
CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, DEPOT OF WASHINGTON, WASHINGTON, D. C., July 24, 1865.
Will be sold at public auction, under the direction of Capt. D. G. Thomas, M. S. K., U. S. A., at Government Warehouse No. 6, on Seventeenth, between H and I streets north, in the city of Washington, D. C., on SATURDAY, Aug. 5, 1865, at 10 o'clock A. M., a large lot of condemned clothing, consisting of infantry and cavalry coats, jackets, trowsers, shirts, frocks, drawers, vests, talmas, havelocks, sack coats, capes, hats, caps, leggings, stockings, woolen mittens, bootees, bugles, hospital tents, wall tents, common tents, Sibley tents, spades, shovels, hatchets, bed sacks, knapsacks, haversacks, flags, rubber blankets, &c.
Successful bidders must remove the stores within five (5) days from date of sale.
Terms—Cash, in government funds.
D. H. RUCKER, Bvt. Major-Gen.
and Chief Quartermaster, Depot of Washington.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT under and by virtue of a certain instrument of indenture, dated the sixth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine, made and entered into between EDWARD K. COLLINS, JAMES BROWN, ELISHA RIGGS, WILLIAM S. WETMORE and STEWART BROWN, of the first part; PROSPER M. WETMORE, of the second part, and the United States of America, by JOHN Y. MASON, Secretary of the Navy of the United States, of the third part, and for the purpose of obtaining repayment of the sum of one hundred and fifteen thousand and five hundred dollars, being the amount of the outstanding balance of advances due, unpaid and unrefunded to the United States, with interest thereon from the twentieth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, I will on the first day of November, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, at 12 o'clock at noon, sell at the Merchants' Exchange, at the City of New-York, at public auction, for cash, the steamship *Atlantic*, her tackle, apparel, &c.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, April 19, 1858.
The above sale having been postponed from time to time to this date, it is hereby again postponed until THURSDAY, October twenty, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, at twelve o'clock at noon.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, May 31, 1864.
The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, November thirty, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, October 20, 1864.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, January twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, November 30, 1864.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-three, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, January 26, 1865.
The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, April twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, March 23, 1865.
The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, May twenty-four, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, April 26, 1865.
The above sale is postponed till Wednesday, June 28, 1865, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, May 24, 1865.
The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, August 23, 1865, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, June 28, 1865. je29-lawtaug23.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
H. H. LEEDS & MINER WILL SELL by auction, FRIDAY, Aug. 4, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 93 Liberty-st.:
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, consisting of Brussels and ingrain carpets, rosewood suites in hair cloth, carved black walnut and mahogany bedsteads, mahogany falling tables, black walnut and gilt frame pier mirrors, marble slabs and brackets, hair, husk and straw mattresses; bolsters and pillows, oil-cloth, hat stands, table cloths, sheets, pillow and bolster cases; also, china, crockery and glass ware, &c.; also, an assortment of kitchen furniture.

T. R. MINTURN, Auctioneer.
THIS DAY, (THURSDAY,) AUG. 3, AT 12 o'clock, on Pier No. 12 East River—
219 boxes fresh Sicily oranges,
4,404 boxes fresh Sicily lemons.
Cargo brig *Cecilia*, from Palermo.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.
FRIDAY, AUG. 4, AT 10 O'CLOCK A. M., at the Central Salesrooms, Willoughby, corner Pearl-st., Brooklyn.—Pianos, mirrors, furniture, hair mattresses, carpets, &c. Also, one good billiard table; horse and harness, &c.

A LARGE NEWFOUNDLAND DOG FOR SALE.—Apply at Mr. SAHLUTER'S, No. 226 Wil-

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, who thoroughly understands the English and American style of cooking; is also a good baker; no objection to go a short distance in the country; good city reference. Apply at No. 113½ 7th-av., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS PROFESSED cook in a private family by a respectable woman, who perfectly understands the European and American style of cooking; has unexceptionable city reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 188 East 17th-st., near 1st-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SCOTCH GIRL, to go to the country as waitress or chambermaid; has the best of references. Can be seen for two days, from 10 o'clock, at No. 235 West 29th-st., near 9th-av., basement door.

WANTED—A LADY BREAKING UP HOUSE would like to find a situation for a first-class lady's maid; one who is competent to fulfill her duties in every way; can be highly recommended by her present employer. Call at No. 65 4th-av., for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WIDOW, A situation as stewardess on any of the ocean steamers; European preferred; highly respectable references. Call or address Mrs. WILSON, No. 55 Ludlow-st., near Grand.

WANTED—BY A SUPERIOR CHAMBERmaid, with excellent city reference, a situation as fine washer and ironer; does up muslins; or as waitress; wages $9; city or country. Call at No. 192 East 21st-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as waitress or chambermaid; has the best of city reference; no objections to go a short distance in the country. Apply at No. 69 West 20th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A WELSH PROTestant girl as chambermaid and fine washer; good references given. Call at No. 42 Henry-st., in the rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman as cook, washer and ironer; is a good baker. Call for two days at No. 101 West 19th-st.

MALES.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION BY A man who thoroughly understands the management of green and hothouse plants, hot and cold vineries, laying out of grounds, and all branches pertaining to gardening proper; can produce the best of recommendations from first-class gentlemen. Address H. O. B., Box No. 217 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ENGLISHman as coachman and groom; understands his business thoroughly, and willing to make himself useful; has good reference; no objection to city or country. Can be seen at Mr. Trainor's harness-store, No. 744 Broadway; or a letter addressed to W. P. will be attended to for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young man as coachman; thoroughly understands his business; no objection to the country; good references from last employer. Call at Mr. TRAINOR'S, No. 744 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a Protestant man who understands his business thoroughly; best of city reference from his former employer, whom he has served eight years. Call at or address T. W. K., No. 109 West 15th-st.

WANTED—BY A STEADY YOUNG MAN A situation in the country; he understands gardening, farming and carpenter work, and will study the interests of his employer. Call or address INDUSTRY, No. 69 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN, a situation as coachman or groom; well understands his business; can show the best of reference; would prefer the country; is not afraid of work. Address P. M., Box No. 192 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A PERMANENT SITUATION AS gardener, by a married man without family; is a good fruit and vegetable gardener. Address N. S., care of J. M. Thorburn & Co., No. 15 John-st., New-York, for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY a man that thoroughly understands his business; can produce the best of references; can take care of a horse and drive if required. Address J. S., Box No. 218 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG MAN, in the country on a farm, or as coachman; one who understands his work and is a good milker. Address WALTER SMITH, Box No. 197 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN; can care horses or milk, or work on a farm; is a good groom, and not afraid to work; best city reference. Apply at No. 36 East 13th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN IN a private family; has lived four years with his last employer; good reference. Address T. R., Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION BY A single man, with good reference. Address J. J., Box No. 197 *Times* Office.

TO FARMERS.—A YOUNG MAN, (AN AMERican,) would like to get a situation with some respectable farmer on a fruit or grain farm in New-York State. Address, for one week, J. S. K., Box No. 180 *Times* Office.

TO HARDWARE MERCHANTS.—WANTed, a situation as clerk in a wholesale or retail hardware store, by a young man who has had one year's experience in the business. Address CLERK, Box No. 102 *Times* Office.

FOR RIO DE JANEIRO—A PERSON WHO would act as agent or on commission for any person or business he would be favored with. Address Box No. 163 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A HEAD GARDENER'S SITUAtion by a Scotchman; is a good landscape florist and propagator; would take charge of the farm and dairy as a whole, and board the hands; his services would be invaluable to parties about purchasing a place; references reliable and satisfactory. Address C. T. C., Smith's seed-store, No. 65 Liberty-st.

WANTED—AN ACTIVE AND INTELLIGENT salesman to solicit trade for an old-established manufacturing house, and to travel most of the time; a man familiar with the hardware, grocery or drug trade, and with some experience in traveling preferred. Address A. R. & CO., Jersey City, N. J., by post.

WANTED—AGENTS—$10 PER DAY—MALE OR female, to engage in a pleasant business at home. Only $2 to $5 capital required, and profits $3 to $10 per day. Address, sending two red stamps for particulars, R. WAYVELL, Post-Office, Box No. 4,781 Chicago.

WANTED—A BOY IN A CLOTH-HOUSE; ONE who resides with his parents in this city, and can come well recommended; salary for first year, $100. Apply at No. 39 White-st.
JENNINGS, FENTON & ROMME.

WANTED—IN A BANKER'S OFFICE, A LAD about sixteen, who resides with his parents. Address, in handwriting of applicant, Box No. 206 Post-office.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, WASHER AND ironer (Protestant woman) for a small family, at No. 166 Washington-st., Brooklyn. Apply for two days.

$10 TO $15 DAILY.—WANTED RESPECTable men with $500 cash, to travel in a legitimate business, paying the above with ease. Address W. P. W., Box No. 174 *Times* Office, for three days.

PAPER-HANGINGS TRAVELER.—A first-class man, acquainted with the business, will hear of a good opening by addressing Box No. 1,907 Post-office.

DRY GOODS.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
Have commenced opening
THEIR FALL IMPORTATIONS OF
ENGLISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN
DRESS GOODS.
NEW STYLES OF FANCY SILKS,
comprising the
LATEST NOVELTIES OF PARIS AND LYONS
MOIRE ANTIQUES,
IN NEW COLORS,
BLACK GRO DE RHINE AND BLACK AND COLORED TAFFETAS, OF ALL WIDTHS,
LONG AND SQUARE BROCHE SHAWLS,
Plain Centre and Striped.
SCOTCH PLAID SHAWLS,
Long and Square.
GENTLEMEN'S TRAVELING SHAWLS AND RUGS.
LINEN GOODS,
consisting of
BLEACHED AND BROWN DAMASK,
RED-END DIAPERS,
SHIRTINGS, HUCKS,
TWILLED TOWELINGS and
NAPKINS.
BORDERED DUCKS,
CREAM CANVAS,
BROWN CANVAS,
BURLAPS, HOLLANDS,
RUSSIA SHEETINGS,
SPANISH LINENS,
MANTLE LINENS,
RAVEN'S DUCK,
which they offer to wholesale buyers at the lowest market rates.
A. T. STEWART & CO.
BROADWAY, CHAMBERS and READE STS.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
OFFER TO WHOLESALE BUYERS
a full assortment of
WITNEY, GLENDALE AND ONECO BLANKETS,
(Union and all wool,)
THE
CELEBRATED ROB ROY FLANNELS,
and all desirable makes of
PLAIN AND TWILLED FLANNELS.
All favorite brands of
COTTON SHIRTING AND SHEETINGS,
DRILLS, TICKS,
DENIMS, STRIPES,
CHECKS, COTTONADES, &c.
All well-known brands of
DOMESTIC PRINTS,
ALSO,
a large and well-selected stock of
BROADCLOTHS,
COATINGS,
CASSIMERES,
VESTINGS, &c.,
suitable for clothiers' and fashionable tailors' trade, which will be sold at the
LOWEST MARKET PRICES.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

STATIONERY.

KIGGINS & KELLOGG,
BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURERS,
Wholesale
BOOKSELLERS AND STATIONERS.
NOS. 123 AND 125 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK.

TO STATIONERS, BOOKSELLERS AND NOTION DEALERS.—The undersigned being the oldest envelope manufacturers in this country, and having the amplest facilities, are always ready to supply, by the thousand or by the million, envelopes of every variety of size, pattern and color, at the lowest prices.
Samples furnished when called for.
WM. P. LYON & WITTEMORE.
No. 537 Pearl-st., New-York.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INKS.—"Keys' National Writing Fluid" and "American Union Ink." No sediment; flow freely and do not corrode. Sold by the trade generally. Manufactured by REEVES & CO., successor to J. G. Keys. Removed to No. 30 Washington-st., near Reade.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY SEAT ON THE HUDson River, between Hyde Park and Rhinebeck, about 30 acres; has a river front of 3,000 feet, embracing two building sites with river and mountain views; the house is of stone and brick, adapted for Winter and Summer, having furnace and double sashes; supply of water throughout for kitchen, laundry and bath-rooms; hot and cold grapery, yielding the finest of fruit from June till November. In the gardens, laid out by Mr. Downing, there is an abundance of large and small fruit; the avenues, lawn and shade trees unsurpassed; 2½ miles from a station, where all the trains and steamboats stop. The beauty of the place, fine roads and neighborhood, render it a desirable residence for a gentleman of taste. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR NEW-York or Brooklyn property, a first-class frame house, two-story and attic, elegantly papered, &c., 22 feet by 50, and about seven lots, in a high state of cultivation, all kinds of fruit, situated at Morrisania, on Forest-avenue, between Home and George sts., near the Boston road. Take the 2d-av. cars or 3d-av. Apply to H. STEVENSON, No. 245 or 255 Court-st., near Sackett, Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—CASTLE HILL NECK, THE RESIdence of Gouverneur M. Wilkins, containing 341 acres, situated on the East River, in the county of Westchester, and within an hour's drive of this city. This place is healthful, improved, fertile and accessible by land or water; the woodlands are fine and the grounds and views beautiful. Apply on the premises.

A DESIRABLE RESIDENCE, 12 ROOMS, neat outbuildings, 20 acres superior land, finely fruited, shaded, &c., beautifully located, 15 miles from city, Northern New-Jersey Railroad. For sale or exchange in part for city or Brooklyn house. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

R. S. LIVINGSTON OFFERS FOR SALE HIS COUNTRY SEAT (ALMONT)—Situated on the Hudson, between Barrytown and Tivoli. This property excels any in the State for grandeur of scenery and fine old shade trees. For particulars see New-York *Tribune*, or apply to J. NELSON LUCKEY, No. 243 Broadway.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FIRST-CLASS BUILDING LOTS ON 33D and 34th sts., 100 feet west of 8th av., being part of the Blind Asylum property; will be sold cheap, and on terms to suit builders. Apply to WM. H. RAYNOR, No. 6 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—FARM IN PLAINFIELD, NEW-JERsey, mile from depot; 23½ acres tillable land, two-story frame dwelling and outbuildings; excellent fruit and water; price $5,000. Apply to A. JOURNEAY, No. 6 Pine-st.

BROWN STONE HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.—No. 147 Lexington-av., corner of 30th-st.; lot 21x100; house in fine order. Address S. LEGGETT, Box No. 3230, General Post-office.

FOR SALE—A COTTAGE HOUSE AND GARden well stocked with fruit and shrubbery; also, carriage-house, located on Locust Hill-av., in Yonkers. Inquire of A. H. SCUDDER, No. 282 Bleecker-st.

FARM ON CENTREPORT BAY, L. I., 75 acres, very good house, outbuildings and orchards for sale on easy terms. S. COCKCROFT, No. 165 Broadway.

FIVE NEW STABLES (JUST FINISHING,) TO LET—In a good locality; room for from 3 to 6 horses each. Apply to J. S. WOODWARD, No. 39 Nassau-st.

TO LET.

TO LET—WITH STEAM POWER—
5 large, light and airy floors.
3 100x25.
2 50x25.
Inquire at SPRINGMEYER BROS., 76th-st. and 3d-av., or No. 722 Broadway, New-York.

HANDSOME COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET—For the season; commodious house, newly fitted up in modern style; has 13 rooms; carriage-house and stable; a fine grove; flower-garden and water; situated one mile east of Congress Spring, and three miles from Saratoga Lake; situation is beautiful; 12 acres of ground, half under cultivation.
Apply to H. K. FLAGLER, No 60 Greenwich-st., New-York, or to H. T. WALBRIDGE, Real Estate Agent, Saratoga Springs, N. Y.

TO JOBBERS IN MILLINERY GOODS. —To rent on Canal-st., near Broadway, west side, a fine store, well arranged for the ribbon and millinery trade. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

SOUTH ORANGE.—TO RENT OR LEASE, with immediate possession, a house furnished or unfurnished; billiard-room, conservatory, stables and grounds. Address Box No. 4,087 Post-office.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED, TO BUY A COUNTRY HOUSE in good order, suitable for a large family, with a few acres of ground, very near or in a large village with schools and Episcopal Church; must be of easy access from New-York; have stable, vegetable garden and good water. Possession not desired till April next, but must be seen this season. Address, with full details and price, PATER FAMILIAS, Station F, New-York.

WANTED—AN OFFICE IN, OR IN THE VIcinity of Wall-st., from South to Pearl. Ground floor preferred. Address W, Box No. 573 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS FURNISHED house, heated throughout, and with all other modern improvements. Apply to JONES & CO., New-York City Mills, corner of Broome and Lewis sts., New-York.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—THREE GENTLEmen and one lady can have pleasant rooms, with first-class board, on moderate terms, at No. 45 Nassau-st., Mrs. J. McKillop.

BOARDING.—FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET to gentlemen; the house and location most desirable. Apply at No. 186 2d-av., between 11th and 12th sts.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD—TWO GOOD-SIZED rooms, with double beds, neatly furnished, can be procured for four adults, at the farm of the subscriber. Terms, $8 per week. The location of the house is very agreeable; plenty of shade; fine scenery; pure mountain air. Daily communication with New-York by steamboat. Address H. E., town of Esopus, Ulster Co., N. Y.

SUMMER RESORTS.

NOSTRAND HOUSE, SANDS POINT, L. I., on Long Island Sound, is 1½ hours' sail per steamer ARROWSMITH, leaving Peck-slip at 4 P. M. Returning, leaves Sands Point at 8 A. M. Has beautiful grounds and groves, fine sea air and view, splendid bathing, fishing and sailing, good drives and stable; a furnished cottage of five rooms to let; no fever and ague nor mosquitos. B. B. NOSTRAND.

THE PECONIC HOUSE, GREENPORT, L. I., will be open for the reception of Summer travelers and boarders June 1, 1865, under the direction of A. SMITH; good fishing, hunting, and bathing; also very fine drives.

HOTELS.

LANGHAM HOTEL, PORTLAND-PLACE.—This commodious hotel, the largest in London, is now open; it is situated on the most open and healthy site in the West End, with all modern improvements. Suites of apartments, salle à manger 100 by 40 feet, elegant ladies' room, a spacious sitting and writing room, etc. Within a short drive of all the railway termini. For terms to secure accommodation, address the manager. C. SCHUMANN.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the name and firm of BRYAN, VAN SCHAICK & CO., for the purpose of transacting a Banking and General Stock Commission business.
Signed JOHN BRYAN,
JENKINS VAN SCHAICK,
RICHD. S. ROBERTSON,
JOHN F. BATCHELDER.
No. 35 BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1865.

DISSOLUTION.—THE FIRM OF THOMAS RICHARDSON & CO., is dissolved by the death of Mr. THOMAS RICHARDSON. The business will be liquidated by us, the surviving partners.
SAMUEL NIMMONS,
M. G. HAUGHTON.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The business will be continued as heretofore, under the firm of NIMMONS & HAUGHTON.
SAMUEL NIMMONS,
M. G. HAUGHTON.
NEW-YORK, August 1, 1865.

NEW YORK, Aug. 1, 1865.
THEODORE AMES RETIRES FROM our firm this day.
MERRIAM & BELL.

LOST AND FOUND.

$300 REWARD—STOLEN FROM THE PIER of the Star Line of Savannah steamships foot of Canal-st., North River, by a party representing himself to be truckman for the consignees; TEN BALES COTTON, marked B. C. & Co. The above reward will be paid for the recovery of the cotton. WAKEMAN, GOOKIN & DICKINSON, No. 17 Broadway.

LOST OR STOLEN.—THE PUBLIC ARE cautioned against negotiating the following securities, the same having been lost or stolen.
U. S. 5-20 bond, No. 67,989, $1,000, first series, old issue.
U. S. 10-40 bond, No. 19,807, $1,000.
DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO., No. 40 Wall-st.

$10 REWARD.—LOST, ON MONDAY, JULY 31, A BLACK AND TAN TERRIER SLUT; ears cut, small white spot on the breast, a scar on the forehead over the right eye, partly covered with hair. Any person that will return her to J. H. BATES, No. 54 East 125th-st., will receive the above reward.

LOST OR STOLEN—PASS-BOOK NO. 39,089, of the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank. Application will be made to the bank for a new book, on the 7th day of September, 1865.
ABRAHAM LINCOLN, Depositor.

LOST OR STOLEN—PASS-BOOK NO. 39,174, of the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank. Application will be made to the bank for a new book, on the 18th day of August, 1865. JOHN BREWER, Depositor.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

MATRIMONY—WHY EVERY MAN SHOULD marry. Why every woman should marry. All may marry. To know, read "Illustrated Marriage Guide and Medical Adviser," by WM. EARL, M. D., 240 pp.; mailed everywhere, in sealed envelope, for 30 cents. Address No. 12 White-st., New-York.

ON MARRIAGE AND CELIBACY—A PHYsiological and Medical Essay, of great value to persons of feeble health. Just published, and sent by mail in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Address Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, No. 2 South 9th-st., Philadelphia, Penn.

THE WHIPPOORWILL'S SONG, BY MILLARD; portrait of Gen. U. S. Grant; one dollar's worth of full-sized patterns; Summer fashions; original poems and stories; and other brilliant and valuable features in the August No. of DEMOREST'S MONTHLY MAGAZINE. Now ready.

SHIPPING.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO. (Limited.)
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL,
Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.
QUEEN—building	3,412	....
ENGLAND—building	3,430	....
SCOTLAND—building	3,430	....
ERIN	3,310	Grace.
HELVETIA	3,315	Prowse.
PENNSYLVANIA	2,872	Grogan.
VIRGINIA	2,876	Lewis.
LOUISIANA	2,166	Asplitt.

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:
HELVETIA..........SATURDAY, Aug. 5
ERIN..........SATURDAY, Aug. 12
AND EVERY SATURDAY THEREAFTER.
The Cabin accommodations on board these steamers are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.
Cabin passage, $90; Steerage, $30—payable in currency.
The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless Bills of Lading, having their value expressed therein, are signed therefor.
For freight or cabin passage, apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.
For steerage passage, apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, 29 Broadway, N. Y.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW LINE OF FIRST-CLASS MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The first splendid vessels on this favorite route for the continent are the following:
WASHINGTON..........3,204 tons..........900-horse power
LAFAYETTE..........3,204 tons..........900-horse power
EUROPE..........3,204 tons..........900-horse power
NAPOLEON III....(Nearly ready)....1,100-horse power
ST. LAURENT.........(Building)..........Great power.
PEREIRE.........(Building)..........Great power.
VILLE DE PARIS....(Building)..........Great power.
DEPARTURES FROM NEW-YORK.
LAFAYETTE....A. BOCANDI....FRIDAY........Aug. 18
EUROPE........A. DUCHESNE....FRIDAY........Sept. 15
PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD.
First cabin, $135; second cabin, $80, including table wine for either class.
Passengers intending to land at Brest will be furnished here with railroad coupon tickets, and their baggage checked to Paris, at an additional charge of $5 for first and $3 for second class.
Medical attendance free of charge.
For further information apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent.
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
At Paris, 12 Boulevard des Capucines, (Grand Hotel.)
At Havre, WM. ISELIN & CO.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND
BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.
PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, July 26.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, August 2
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, August 9.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, August 16.
CUBA leaves New-York Wednesday, August 23.
CHINA leaves Boston Wednesday, August 30.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage..........$132 00
Second Cabin Passage..........80 00
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage..........$112 00
Second Cabin Passage..........65 00
payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT Queenstown. The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails.
CITY OF MANCHESTER....WEDNESDAY......Aug. 2
CITY OF LONDON..........SATURDAY..........Aug. 5
CITY OF DUBLIN..........WEDNESDAY..........Aug. 9
CITY OF NEW-YORK.......SATURDAY..........Aug. 12
at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE.

First Cabin	$90	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	95	Steerage to London	33
First Cabin to Paris	105	Steerage to Paris	40

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.
Passage by the mail steamers, sailing every Saturday, payable in gold. Passage by the mid-week steamers payable in United States currency.
Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $30 gold, or the equivalent. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE FOR CALIFORNIA.
VIA ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.
Lower Passage Rates commencing July 1, 1865.
THE ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO., will despatch steamers semi-monthly, at noon, from the Company's new and commodious Pier, No. 43 North River, foot of Canal-st.
DEPARTURES.
Aug. 16..........COSTA RICA..........WEIR,
(Connecting at Panama with Colorado.)
Sept. 2..........NEW-YORK..........TINKLEPAUGH,
(Connecting at Panama with Sacramento.)
For freight or passage apply to
D. B. ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green.

ONLY LINE OF BRITISH STEAMERS carrying passengers DIRECT to Great Britain.
ANCHOR LINE—STEAM TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL AND IRISH PORTS.
HIBERNIA..........SATURDAY, Aug. 12
Cabins, $90, $80 and $70; steerage, $30, in currency.
F. MACDONALD & CO., No. 6 Bowling-green.

OPPOSITION LINE TO CALIFORNIA.—REDUCTION IN PRICE FOR AUGUST AND SEPTEMBER.

First class.	Second class.	Third class.
$250.	$175.	$100.

The Central American Transit Company will dispatch, from Pier No. 29 North River, the good steamship ERICSSON, Capt. A. B. LOWBER, on SATURDAY, Aug. 19, at noon; on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20, at noon, at the above low prices, for these two trips only.
For passage apply at the office of
THE CENTRAL AMERICAN TRANSIT COMPANY,
No. 177 West-st., New-York.
D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.
ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
WEEKLY LINE.
VARUNA, WHITEHURST, Commander.
ARIADNE, CRARY, Commander.
The new, elegant and fast steamship VARUNA, will leave Pier No. 36 North River, on THURSDAY, Aug. 3, at 3 P. M.
For freight or passage, apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 141 Broadway.
Goods consigned to our address forwarded promptly.

FOR SAVANNAH—DIRECT.
PIONEER LINE.
First-class passage..........$35
Freight fifteen cents per foot.
The first-class steamship
CHASE, Capt. ROGERS,
will sail from Pier No. 11, North River, at 3 P. M., on THURSDAY, Aug. 3, and the first-class steamship
ZODIAC, Capt. BULKLEY,
will sail as above at 3 P. M. on SATURDAY, Aug. 5.
For freight or passage, apply to
LEWIS L. JONES, No. 17 Broadway.
Agents in Savannah, HUNTER & GAMMELL.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.
REGULAR SEMI-WEEKLY UNITED STATES MAIL LINE.
Pier No. 21 North River, foot of Fulton-st.,
The steamship YAZOO, Capt. COUCH, leaves every Saturday, at 12 o'clock M.
The steamship CREOLE, Capt THOMPSON, leaves every Wednesday, at 12 o'clock M.
Excursion tickets issued at reduced rates.
The passenger accommodations on board the steamships are unsurpassed.
For freight or passage apply to
G. HEINEKEN & PALMORE, No. 115 Broadway.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.
First-class United States Mail Steamships:
MONEKA, CHAS. P. MARSHMAN, Commander.
CAMBRIDGE, JNO. W. BALCH, Commander.
The new and elegant A 1 Steamship MONEKA will leave Pier No. 36 North River, on THURSDAY, August 10, at 3 P. M. For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO.,
No. 141 Broadway.
Agents at Charleston,
Messrs. ARCHIBALD, GETTY & CO.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
The United States Mail side-wheel steamship EAGLE, J. J. LAWRENCE, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on THURSDAY, August 10, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, for Havana.
For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.
The favorite steamer COLUMBIA will succeed the EAGLE, and leave on Aug. 17.

FOR WILMINGTON, N. C.
ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
Regular weekly United States Mail Line.
EUTERPE, ELDRIDGE, Commander.
GEN. SEDGWICK, STARKEY, Commander.
The new and elegant A 1 steamship GEN. SEDGWICK will leave pier No. 36 North River on SATURDAY, Aug. 5, at 3 P. M. For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 141 Broadway.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The U. S. Mail steamship GEO. WASHINGTON, Capt. E. V. GAGER, will leave Pier No. 9, N. R., on SATURDAY, Aug. 5, at 3 P. M.
Passage, with unsurpassed accommodations, $60.
Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

HAVANA AND VERA CRUZ.
The American and Mexican Mail Steamship Company will dispatch their new and elegant side-wheel steamers for the above ports on the 1st and 15th of each month. For freight or passage, apply to CHAS. A. WHITNEY, No. 26 Broadway.

TRAVELERS TO EUROPE, BEFORE sailing, should purchase HARPER'S HAND-BOOK FOR TRAVELERS IN EUROPE AND THE EAST—being a guide through France, Belgium, Holland, Germany, Austria, Italy, Sicily, Egypt, Syria, Turkey, Greece, Switzerland, Tyrol, Russia, Denmark, Sweden, Spain, and Great Britain and Ireland. With a railroad map corrected up to July, 1865, and a map embracing colored routes of travel in the above countries. By W. PEMBROKE FETRIDGE. Fourth year. Large 12mo, leather, pocket-book form, $5.
For sale in New-York by D. APPLETON & Co., No. 443 Broadway, and JAMES MILLER, No. 522 Broadway. And in Boston, by A. WILLIAMS & CO., No. 100 Washington-st.
Published by HARPER & BROTHERS, Franklin-square, New-York.
Sent by mail to any part of the United States on receipt of $5.

THE COASTWISE COMPANY WILL dispatch for NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT, the steamship PHILADELPHIA, Capt. O. J. GRAFFAM on THURSDAY, Aug. 3, at noon, from pier foot of Warren-st., North River. First cabin passage, $50; second cabin passage, $30. Freight, 35 cents per foot for measurement goods. Other freight and large shipments by agreement. For freight or passage apply at the office of the company, No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren-st.
D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent.

STEAM TO LONDON.—THE SPLENDID British iron steamship BELLONA, 2,500 tons, Capt. WM. FARMER, will sail as above, from pier No. 3 North River, SATURDAY, August 12. To be followed by the steamship ATALANTA. For passage, at the lowest rates, apply to CHAS. A. WHITNEY, No. 26 Broadway. For freight apply at No. 54 South-street.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, No. 262 Broadway.—U. S. Passports for citizens and aliens issued by J. B. NONES, Notary Public.

SHIPPING.

NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS.—The New-York Mail Steamship Company's steamship GUIDING STAR, W. C. BERRY, Commander, will sail on SATURDAY, Aug. 5, and the NORTHERN LIGHT, WM. WEIR, Commander, on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 9, at 3 P. M., from the Company's Pier No. 46 North River. For freight or passage apply to
JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 10 Barclay-st.

FOR SAVANNAH—STAR LINE.
SEMI-WEEKLY.
The first-class United States mail steamships
NEVADA, CARPENTER, Commander.
UNITED STATES, SHARE, Commander.
AMERICA, CLIFT, Commander.
CONSTITUTION, GREENMAN, Commander.
THE NEVADA
will leave foot of Canal-st., North River, on SATURDAY, Aug. 5, at 3 o'clock P. M. Passage $35.
For freight or passage, apply to
WAKEMAN, GOOKIN & DICKINSON,
No. 17 Broadway.
The UNITED STATES will follow on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 9. Agents in Savannah, Messrs. BRIGHAM, BALDWIN & CO.

FOR CHARLESTON DIRECT—Regular United States Mail Line of new and first-class steamships. Passage and freights reduced.
The ALHAMBRA,
R. B. BENSON, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 14 East River, on SATURDAY, Aug. 5, at 3 o'clock precisely.
Bills of lading signed on board.
For freight or passage, apply to
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.
The GRANADA will follow on SATURDAY, Aug. 12.

STEAMBOATS.

1865. FOR LAKE SUPERIOR. 1865.
One of the new and swift steamers, METEOR AND PENOBIC, will leave Cleveland, Ohio, every Monday and Detroit, Michigan every Tuesday, on grand pleasure excursions to La Pointe, Bayfield, North Shore, and all other points on Lake Superior. Rooms secured on application by letter or otherwise to GARRETSON & CO., Cleveland; J. I. WHITING & CO., Detroit.

PLEASURE TRAVEL TO CATSKILL Mountain House, Lebanon Springs, Saratoga, Lake Champlain, Montreal, Quebec, and all points North and West, via Hudson River. Day boats for Albany, landing at Yonkers, Cozzen's Hotel Dock, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill and Hudson. Steamboat C. VIBBARD, Capt. D. H. HITCHCOCK, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS; and the DANIEL DREW the alternate mornings, at 7:45 A. M., from pier foot of Desbrosses-st., touching at 30th-st. pier, to receive passengers, at 8. Tickets sold on board and baggage checked for the West and North, making close and sure connections with the New-York Central and Northern Railroads. Baggage transferred without charge.

DAILY, FOR HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD, Greenfield, Northampton, and other points, by rail, North, East and West of Hartford, and landing on the Connecticut River, steamers CITY OF HARTFORD and GRANITE STATE, from Peck Slip, New-York, at 4 P. M. First class fare, $2; second class, $1 50. These boats have first-class stateroom accommodations. For further information, inquire of SAXTON & SEABURY, No. 112 South-st., N. Y. D. A. MILLS, Agt, Hartford and New-York Steamboat Company.

FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON, LANDing at Cozzens, Cornwall, Newburgh, Marlborough, Milton, Poughkeepsie, West Park and Esopus, connecting with the Delhi and Ellenville stages. The new and elegant steamers JAMES W. BALDWIN, Capt. JACOB H. TREMPER, MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS; THOMAS CORNELL, Capt. DAVID ABBEY, Jr., TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS; leaving New-York, foot of Jay-st., at 4 o'clock P. M.

FOR CATSKILL AND CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE—Steamer THOMAS POWELL leaves New-York for Catskill, from foot of Franklin-st., Tuesdays and Thursdays of each week, 5 P. M.; Saturdays, 2 P. M., landing Saturdays at West Camp and Malden, connecting with stages from Catskill to Mountain House, Delhi and Gilboa. Leaves Catskill for New-York Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 6 P. M.

CONEY ISLAND FERRY—LANDING AT FORT HAMILTON.—The NAUSHON
Leaves West 10th-st. at 9:20, 12:20, 3:20.
Leaves Dey-st. at 9:40, 12:40, 3:40.
Leaves Pier No. 4, North River, at 10, 1 and 4.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—DAILY LINE.—THE steamer BRIDGEPORT will leave Peck-slip daily, at 12 o'clock noon, arriving in Bridgeport in time to connect with the Naugatuck, Housatonic, New-Haven and Hartford Railroads. Freight taken for Naugatuck and Housatonic Railroad.

MORNING LINE FOR PEEKSKILL.—The NORWALK leaves the foot of Harrison-st. daily (without exception) at 8 A. M., lands at 30th-st., for Yonkers, Hastings, Dobb's Ferry, Tarrytown, Nyack, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point and Verplanck's.

STEAMBOAT TO CHARTER.—THE PASsenger steamboat TAMINEND, 300 tons burden, speed 14 miles an hour, well furnished and in complete order. Apply to R. CORNELL WHITE, 11 Murray-st.

FOR HUDSON, CATSKILL, BRISTOL & WEST Camp—Steamer TRAVELER leaves foot of Harrison-st. Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 5 P. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND WHITE MOUNTAINS—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

RAILROADS.

FOR LONG BRANCH IN LESS THAN TWO HOURS,
BY RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD,
From Pier No. 3 North River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 10:45 A. M. and 4:15 P. M.
FIRST-CLASS HOTELS AT LONG BRANCH.

Atlantic,	Laird's Mansion House,
Metropolitan,	United States Hotel,
Clarendon,	Pavilion,
Remond,	Green's Bath,
National,	Howland's,
Congress Hall,	Conover's Lawn.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.
On and after Monday, June 5, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:
7:30 A. M. via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., connecting with trains for Saratoga and Sharon Springs.
11 A. M. via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting with trains for Saratoga, Sharon Springs, &c., and at Chatham with trains for points East.
2 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad, connecting with trains for Saratoga.
4 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Troy with train for Montreal, with sleeping-cars attached.
4:40 P. M. via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with train for Lebanon Springs. Sleeping-cars attached at Albany.
6 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad; sleeping-cars from New-York to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change. This train runs on Sundays.
10:30 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad; with sleeping-cars attached, connecting at Albany and Troy with morning trains for North and West.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

WHITE MOUNTAINS AND LAKE MEMPHREMAGOG.
SIXTY MILES SHORTER THAN ANY OTHER ROUTE.
Leave New-York via New-York and New-Haven Railroad, 27th-st., at 12:15 P. M., (Express;) lodge at White River Junction, and arrive at the Mountains (via stage from Wells River) and Newport, (Lake Memphremagog) at 1 P. M., and Montreal through without stop at 9:30 A. M.
Sleeping cars attached to this train from Springfield. On Saturdays this train runs through without stop, arriving at Newport, (Lake Memphremagog,) at 6 A. M.
Leave New-York from 27th-st., at 3, or 8 P. M., (Express,) or by New-Haven steamer from Pier No. 25 East River, at 3:15 P. M.; lodge at Springfield. Leave Springfield at 7:45 A. M., and arrive at the mountains, (via stage from Littleton,) Newport, (Lake Memphremagog,) and Montreal same evening.
For maps and particulars, see "Appleton's Railway Guide."

CHEAP AND PLEASANT SUMMER TRAVEL.
RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.
NEW-YORK TO CAMDEN,
from Pier 3, N. R., daily, at 10:45 A. M., connecting with trains for Red Bank, Long Branch, Manchester, Tom's River, Barnegat and Tuckerton; and 4:15 P. M., for Highlands, Middletown, Red Bank, Shrewsbury, Eatontown, Ocean Port, Branch Port, Long Branch, Shark River, Farmingdale, Squampum, Bergen, Manchester and Tom's River. Fare to Long Branch, $1.
The splendid steamer JESSE HOYT will leave as above daily, at 10:45 A. M., for Camden direct, through in five hours. Fare, $2. Excursion tickets, good for 3 days, $3.
From Camden take the West Jersey Railroad for Cape May and all parts of West Jersey.
Tickets can be procured at the offices of Westcott's Express, corner 10th-st. and Broadway, and baggage checked from residence to any hotel in Long Branch.

PERTH AMBOY & WOODBRIDGE R. R.
From foot of Cortlandt-st., New-York 7 and 10.
Leave New-York for Perth Amboy and Woodbridge—7 and 10 A. M., 2, 4:10 and 5:40 P. M.
Leave Amboy—7:10, 8:45 A. M., 12 M., 3:55, 6:05 P. M.
Leave Woodbridge—7:25, 8:55 A. M., 12:15, 4:10, 6:20 P. M.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., via Pavonia Ferry:
7:00 A. M.—Day Express, for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca and West. Connects at Buffalo with Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways, and at Salamanca, with Atlantic and Great Western Railway.
8:30 A. M.—Milk and Way Train, daily, for Otisville.
10:00 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, connecting with Lake Shore Railway.
4:00 P. M.—Way Train, for Port Jervis and Newburgh.
5:00 P. M.—Night Express for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca and West.
6:00 P. M.—Lightning Express, Daily, for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and West; connects at Buffalo with Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways, and at Salamanca, with Atlantic and Great Western Railway.
8:00 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and West.
HUGH RIDDLE, General Superintendent.
WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent, N. York.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD.—On and after May 24, 1865, Trains will run as follows: Leave Flushing at 5:40, 6:50, 8, 9, and 11 A. M., 1, 3:30, 5, 6, 7 and 8 P. M. On Sunday, 8 and 10 A. M.; 3 and 6 P. M. On Tuesday and Saturday nights at 11 P. M. Leave Hunter's Point at 6:10, 7:20, 8:30, 9:30 and 11:30 A. M., 2:30, 4:30, 5:30, 6:30, 7:30 and 8:30 P. M. On Sunday at 9:20 and 10:40 A. M.; 3:45 and 6:45 P. M.; leave Flushing at 8 and 10 A. M. and 3 and 6 P. M. On Tuesday and Saturday nights at 12:10 A. M.
L. C. VOORHEES, Superintendent.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY —Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 1:15 P. M., 4:22 P. M. and 6:25 P. M. On Saturdays, 11:15 P. M. The 9:15 and 4:22 run through to Monsey. THOS. W. DEMAREST, Superintendent.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

CARRIAGES FOR SALE.—THE IMMENSE stock now in the three large warerooms, entrance No. 450 Broadway and No. 16 Crosby-st., will be sold at greatly reduced prices; 300 sets harness, several second-hand carriages. C. WITTY, No. 450 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A HANDSOME SADDLE HORSE, broke to canter and trot; is young, sound and kind, and has been ridden by a lady. Apply to JAS. YETMAN, No. 96 Broome-st.

INSTRUCTION.

THE RIVERDALE INSTITUTE,
A Collegiate School for young ladies, will commence its third year on the third MONDAY of September.
Address the Rector, Rev. WM. C. LEVERETT, M. A., Riverdale, on the Hudson.
Circulars may be had of Samuel D. Babcock, No. 3 Nassau-st., or of Henry F. Spaulding, No. 53 Park-place, New-York.

COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL.—NOS. 327 and 329 4th-av. Rev. Dr. GEORGE W. BACON, LL.B., Principal; Dr. RICHARD S. BACON, LL.B., Vice-Principal, with nine assistant instructors. Three departments—Classical, Commercial and Preparatory. All the advantages of the institution, including modern languages, gymnasium and military drill, are open to every pupil, without extra charge. Catalogues containing full particulars at the book-stores and School.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE,
AT NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, N. Y.
The Fall Term of this Seminary for the thorough education of young ladies, will commence on THURSDAY, Sept. 21. For admission, or catalogues with full particulars, address L. D. & C. F. MANSFIELD, Principals.

MADAME C. MEARS
will reopen her English and French Boarding and day school, No. 224 Madison-av., New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20. Address by letter as above till Sept. 11, when Mme. C. M. will be at home.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S
English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 17 West 38th-st., New-York, will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 21. Address until Sept. 14, Lenox, Mass., after that date as above.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S
French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 11 West 36th-st., will reopen on the 20th September. Address as above for circulars.

MISS BRACE'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH boarding and day school for young ladies, will reopen Sept. 13, 1865, at Nos. 38 and 40 Elm-st., New-Haven, Conn. For circulars, apply as above.

MISS HAINES
AND
MADEMOISELLE de JANON
Respectfully inform their friends and the public that their English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 10 Gramercy-park, will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20. All letters addressed to No. 10 Gramercy-park will receive prompt attention.

PROF. L. J. BOECK'S
SCHOOL OF ENGINEERS AND CHEMISTS,
No. 161 5th-av., Corner 22d-st., New-York.
Pure and applied mathematics, civil engineering, architectural engineering, mechanical engineering, mining engineering, general and analytical, technical and agricultural chemistry, geology and metallurgy.
All modern languages taught and spoken.
A preparatory class connected with the institution.
Commencement first MONDAY in September.
For circulars and information, direct to Box No. 32 Station H, Yorkville, New-York.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE
Affords the very best advantages for a classical, scientific, commercial and musical education. French conversation, and Lewis' gymnastics for ladies, and military drill for gentlemen daily, without extra charge. A new gymnasium, costing $6,000; 18 instructors. Term opens Sept. 11. Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Principal, Claverack, Columbia County, N. Y.

MRS. MACAULAY'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 253 Madison avenue, corner 40th-st.,
will reopen on WEDNESDAY, September 20th.
Mrs. M. will be in town from Sept. 6. Until that time, address by letter as above.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
MORRISTOWN, N. J.
"Under Mr. HAZELTINE's superintendence, it is already taking high rank."—"*Irenæus*," *N. Y. Observer, July 13, 1865.* C. G. HAZELTINE, Principal.

YOUNG LADIES' COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,
WATERBURY, CONN.
A new building, with all the modern improvements; an ample corps of experienced teachers, and offers facilities equal to any in the country. For circular, address
Rev. R. G. WILLIAMS.

THE ROUND-HILL SCHOOL,
AT
NORTHAMPTON, MASS.
AN ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS, *in one of the most beautiful and healthful locations in the country.* Circulars, containing course of study, terms, &c., sent on application to either of the Principals. JOSIAH CLARKE, JAMES F. SPALDING.

MRS. LEVERETT'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 32 West 18th-st.,
will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20. Applications may be made personally or by letter to
Mrs. LEVERETT, at the above address.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS SEMINARY.
Nos. 86, 88, 90 Montague-st., Brooklyn.
This English and French boarding and day school for young ladies will reopen on MONDAY, September 18th.
Address CHARLES E. WEST, LL. D.

GROVE HILL SEMINARY
Great Barrington, Mass. The next year will commence Sept. 12, 1865. For circulars, address
Mrs. M. W. ALLEN, Principal.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE,
A boarding-school for boys, 16 miles above New-York, on the Hudson.
Get circulars of W. H. Arthur & Co., No. 39 Nassau-st., N. Y., or apply to BENJAMIN MASON, Yonkers, N. Y.

THE FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
No. 135 Madison-av., corner 32d-st., Rev. ISAAC FERRIS, D. D., LL. D., President; Mrs. M. S. PARKS and Miss C. E. FERRIS, Principals, will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 18.

A HOME AND SCHOOL FOR BOYS—Under 14 years of age, may be found in a pleasant location at Stratford, Conn., under the care of Rev. E. B. EMERSON, where both the intellectual and religious culture of the pupils receive attention. Number of scholars limited to 12. The Fall Term of 22 weeks, will commence on the first WEDNESDAY of October. For information or circulars apply to the Principal, or Mr. F. H. LUMMUS, No. 82 John-st.

DEER PARK FEMALE INSTITUTE—Port Jervis, (Erie Railroad,) Orange County, N. Y., reopens Sept. 13. Address Rev. J. H. NORTHRUP, Principal. This institution now stands among the highest for the education of ladies. The testimony of all who know it is in its mountain scenery and air, spacious and well-furnished house, excellent table, able instructors, social and religious advantages, all combine to make it an attractive school.

YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, MAPLEwood, Pittsfield, Mass., will commence its fifth academic year Sept. 21, 1865.
The excellence and permanence of its corps of instruction, its superior facilities for physical culture, and the beauty and salubrity of its location, are widely known.
For circulars address Rev. C. V. SPEAR, Principal.

RENSSELAER POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE, TROY, N. Y.—The Forty-second Annual Session of this well-known School of Engineering and Natural Science will commence Sept. 13, 1865. The New Annual Register, giving full information, may be obtained at D. APPLETON'S book-store, New-York, or from Prof. CHARLES DROWNE, Director, Troy, N. Y.

AN AMERICAN YOUNG LADY, EDUCATED abroad, in all the higher branches, and speaking fluently French and German, wishes to accompany a family going to Europe, as companion, or governess; undoubted reference given and required. Address TUELRIES, Box No. 2,145 Post-office.

WHITE PLAINS INSTITUTE—WHITE Plains, Westchester County, N. Y.—Rev. R. W. HARRIS, D. D., and R. CHANNING MOORE, Jr., A. M., Principals. The Fall term of this select boarding school for boys will commence on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 13, 1865. For circulars address either of the principals.

COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Rev. GEORGE T. RIDER, A. M., Rector. This very select and limited English and French school reopens on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 13. Circulars, with references, may be obtained at Appleton's, Broadway, or of the Rector, by post.

SEWARD INSTITUTE—FEMALE DEPARTment, Florida, Orange County, N. Y. Hon. WM. H. SEWARD, President; Miss MARY E. HOTCHKISS, Principal. The Fall and Winter session will commence Sept. 4. For particulars, address the Principal.

MISS HAVENS WILL REOPEN HER French and English, Boarding Day School for Young Ladies, on MONDAY, Sept. 18, at No. 250 Madison-av. Letters directed to her residence will receive immediate attention. She will be at home after Sept. 7.

MRS. G. ANTHON CALLENDER'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, No. 32 East 21st-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, September 21. Address, previous to the 15th of September, Quogue, Long Island.

MISS A. VAN WAGENEN'S BOARDING and day-school for young ladies, No. 8 East 37th-st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20. Address as above until Sept 5, after which Miss V. W. will be in town.

GARDNER INSTITUTE—BOARDING AND Day School, for young ladies, No. 16 East 28th-st., will reopen Sept. 19. For circulars, address C. H. GARDNER, Box No. 616 Springfield, Mass., until Aug. 15.

MRS. BLIGH'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH boarding and day-school for young ladies, No. 48 West 17th-st., will reopen on the 21st of September. Address as above, or to Box No. 848 Post-Office, Newport, R. I.

125TH-ST. AND 5TH-AV.—COLONNADE House will open Sept. 19. Professors of eminence employed in the various departments. Stages sent for the young ladies.

MR. VAN NORMAN'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 5 West 38th-st., Murray Hill, two doors from 5th-av., New-York, will reopen Sept. 21. Address as above.

MILITARY, CLASSICAL AND COMMERCIAL ACADEMY, Nyack, Rockland County, N. Y. Fall term opens on MONDAY, Sept. 4. For circulars address C. RUTHERFORD, A. M., Principal.

MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL—White Plains, N. Y., one hour's ride from the city by Harlem Railroad. O. R. WILLIS, A. M., Principal.

MRS. WILLIAMES' ENGLISH AND FRENCH Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 26 West 39th-st., will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20.

MAPLE HALL.—PROF. ANDREU'S FEMALE Seminary, Jamaica, L. I., will reopen Sept. 4.

COAL.

BEST RED ASH AND WHITE ASH Coal, $8 per ton. Genuine Lehigh, $8 50. Stove, range, grate and furnace. Orders by post or otherwise delivered carefully. Screened at short notice.
THOS. STOKES, corner 32d-st. 10th-av.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—The best assortment of enameled furniture, in all colors and styles; walnut and chestnut, plain and ornamental, in suites, wholesale and retail; also, mattresses and paillasses. WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal st.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM!!
AT
WINTER GARDEN,
No. 667 Broadway, opposite Bond-st.
SPLENDID SUCCESS.
AFTERNOON at 3; EVENING at 7¾.
The Grand Ballet Divertisement, the
BEAUTY OF SEVILLE,
W. B. HARRISON, Comic and Extemporaneous Singer.
Miss CARRIE A. MOORE, the accomplished CONCORD LADY SKATER, will execute the most intricate movements on parlor skates.
THE NICOLO BROTHERS,
TOGETHER WITH
YOUNG NICOLO, THE CHILD WONDER,
On the PERILOUS FLYING TRAPEZE.
To conclude with the Comic Pantomime of
ROBERT AND BERTRAND,
OR, THE TWO FUGITIVES.
THE GREAT LIVING CURIOSITIES,
MAMMOTH FAT WOMAN, Weighing 660 Pounds.
NOVA SCOTIA GIANT GIRL, over 8 feet high.
THE CIRCASSIAN FAMILY,
ZERIEBY HANNUM.........."Pearl of the Sea."
ZULAMA AGRA.........."Star of the East."
ORZETA PACHA.........."The Royal Gem."
DOORS OPEN AT 2 O'CLOCK.
Admission 30 cents; Children, under ten, 15 cents; Parquet and Balcony, 60 cents.
DONATIONS OF CURIOSITIES TO THE NEW MUSEUM received at CHINESE BUILDINGS, Nos. 539 and 541 Broadway.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
30th and 31st appearance of the great Comedienne
MISS KATE REIGNOLDS,
supported by Mr. W. H. SEDLEY SMITH, and the full company.
WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, Aug. 2 and 3.
THE LADIES' BATTLE
Countess d' Autrival........MISS KATE REIGNOLDS,
and by special request, for the LAST TIME, the
YOUTHFUL DAYS OF RICHELIEU.
Count Louis de Richelieu..MISS KATE REIGNOLDS,
FRIDAY Aug. 4, first benefit of
MISS KATE REIGNOLDS,
when she will appear as the Jealous Wife and Andy Blake.
SATURDAY, REIGNOLDS' MATINEE.

MEDICAL.

CANCER.
TUMOR, SCROFULA. A speedy and permanent cure. Dr. JOSEPH T. ROBINSON has discovered an infallible remedy for the cure of cancer, tumor and scrofula. Has sufficient testimony to convince the most incredulous of his entire success in this branch of practice. Terms are no cure no pay, which should enlist public confidence. Office hours 9 to 12 A. M.
JOSEPH T. ROBINSON, M. D.,
No. 461 Broome-st., a few doors west of Broadway.

THOUSANDS ARE TIMELY SAVED BY Dr. KENNEDY'S skillful and improved treatment.—Private diseases cured in the shortest possible time by Dr. KENNEDY & CO., No. 195 Elm-st., New-York, without the use of mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. KENNEDY, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. KENNEDY, No. 195 Elm-st. Call, send or write.

A. M. MAURICEAU, PROFESSOR OF midwifery and operating surgeon, having over thirty years' successful practice in this city, guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities and obstructions in females, without pain or exposure, with or without medicine. Can be consulted with the utmost confidence at his private office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York, or by mail.
Dr. A. M. Mauriceau is the author of "The Married Woman's Private Medical Companion," strictly intended for those whose health and circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family; a perusal of which will convince any lady of his thorough knowledge of her complaints. Every lady who has it is secure from danger and imposition. Price $1. Sold at his office No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail, by addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. Sold also at No. 1 Vesey-st., New-York; in Boston, No. 13 Court-st.

AFFLICTED RESTORED—IGNORANCE EXPOSED—FALLACIES UNMASKED.—Highly important to both sexes, married or single, in health or disease. Dr. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide. 80th edition, 400 pages, nearly 100 anatomical illustrations—upon debility, affections of the bladder and kidneys, sexual diseases, European hospital practice, the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c. All should purchase this original work of the American News Company, No. 121 Nassau-st., or the publisher, E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st., for $1, or consult the doctor, No. 173 Broadway, up stairs, New-York, from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. "We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. Larmont and his work."—*Courier des Etats Unis, German die Reform, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, Atlas, Medical Review.*

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young man, are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D. No. 196 Elm-st. New-York.

PRIVATE SURGICAL HOSPITAL—UNder the exclusive care of EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., editor of the *Scalpel*, for the treatment of diseases of the pelvic viscera, hemorrhoids, fistula, stricture of the urethra, varicocele, paralysis of the bladder, calculus, diseases of the uterus and ovaria, and anticipated difficult parturition. The hospital is very central, being but three squares from Dr. D.'s residence. The rooms are spacious, and each one has an adjoining small one for an attendant; a single relative will be accommodated if desired, and the reference be satisfactory. During the past fourteen years more than 3,000 cases of surgical affections have been treated. For terms, apply to Dr. D.'s residence, No. 42 5th-av., between 1 and 3 daily, or by letter, Box No. 3,121.

ADVICE TO MARRIED LADIES, WHO require a safe and certain remedy for removing obstructions, from whatever cause. Can rely upon the celebrated INFALLIBLE FRENCH FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS. No. 1, price $1 a box, to restore the monthly sickness in forty-eight hours, if of short standing; but obstinate cases, of long standing, may require No. 2, which are four degrees stronger than No. 1, and can never fail, are safe and healthy; price $5 a box. Sold at the principal office, No. 162 Chambers-st.; also at the druggist's, No. 152 Greenwich-st., or sent by mail, with full instructions. Address Box No. 2,369 N. Y. P. O.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE —Containing nearly 300 pages and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser of the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in case of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases. Warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. ☞ Beware of imitations! Purchased directly of Dr. POWERS, No. 196 Elm-st., New-York.

NO GROPING IN THE DARK AFTER reading that popular illustrated Medical work entitled HUMAN FRAILTY. Price 25 cents. Mailed free everywhere by Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors below Macdougal, New-York, where he may be consulted as usual, from 11 till 2, and from 4 till 8 in the evening.

DR. HUNTER'S BOTANIC CORDIAL restores the vigor of youth in four days. Gives health, strength and vigor to the most shattered system. $1 a bottle. No. 3 Division-st., New-York, the only place. Established in 1834.

MANY THOUSANDS ARE RUINED BEYOND REDEMPTION in this life by not calling on Dr. HUNTER sooner or later. He can cure the worst cases of secret disease in a shorter time than any other physician, or no pay taken. Skeptics and doubters will please call and read lists of reliable certificates of cures made within the last thirty years of almost hopeless cases, that had had the benefit of dozens of our most eminent physicians and surgeons. Dr. Hunter is in constant attendance from 8 in the morning till 9 at night, at his old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, since 1834. Charges moderate, and a cure guaranteed. Separate rooms, so that the patient sees no one but the Doctor himself. His wonderful medical discovery, DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures private diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, and possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. $2 per vial. Book, 50 pages, gratis, on nervous debility, causes of impotency, marasmus, &c.

TEACHERS.

ALL TEACHERS WHO SEEK POSITIONS should have "AMERICAN SCHOOL INSTITUTE'S" Application Form. Experienced Teachers are in great demand, specially for *Music*, French, Drawing, Classics, Mathematics and Military Drill. ALL WHO WANT GOOD TEACHERS will find best possible facilities for being suited at American School Institute's offices. J. W. SCHERMERHORN, Actuary, No. 130 Grand-st., New-York. Philadelphia Office: 512 Arch-st.; Western Office: Chicago, Illinois.

TEACHERS WANTED—FOR ENGLISH, French, German, painting, music, classics, military tactics, and for other branches. Correspondents wanted throughout the country. Address all applications for teachers to the NATIONAL TEACHERS' INSTITUTE, No. 486 Broadway, New-York.

A YOUNG LADY COMPETENT TO EDucate children in various elementary studies and in music desires a situation in some respectable family or in a school. Address PRECEPTRESS, care Dr. J. Harriss, No. 148 East 34th-st.

A GRADUATE OF ST. MARY'S HALL desires a situation as teacher in September. English, music, drawing and French taught. Address Box No. 107 Post-office, Auburn, N. Y.

SCHOOL WANTED.—A CLERGYMAN, WHO has been teaching ten years, would purchase or lease an established boarding or day-school. Address BLYTHE, Station D, New-York.

TODD & RAFFERTY, MACHINERY MERchants, 4 Dye-st.; works, Paterson, N.J.; manufacture stationery and portable engines and boilers, flax, hemp, tow, oakum and rope machinery, mill gearing, shafting, [illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

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Commences at 8..........Concludes at 10:45.
Lessee and Manager..........WM. WHEATLEY.
THE COOLEST THEATRE IN THE CITY.
ARRAH NA POGUE,
INDORSED BY THE PUBLIC AND THE PRESS
THE GREATEST SUCCESS OF THE SEASON.
THIRD WEEK OF THE GREAT DRAMA.
HOUSE THRONGED NIGHTLY
TO OVERFLOWING.
THURSDAY EVENING, Aug. 3,
AND EVERY EVENING,
after the most careful preparation, will be presented, for the
TWENTIETH TIME IN AMERICA,
a grand spectacular drama, in three acts, by Mr. Dion Boucicault and E. H. House, Esq., entitled
ARRAH NA POGUE;
OR, THE WICKLOW WEDDING,
the sole right for the production of which has been purchased for New-York by Wm. Wheatley.
THE CAST ESPECIALLY SELECTED.
Mr. J. H. GLENNY as SHAUN THE POST.
Miss JOSEPHINE NORTON as ARRAH MEELISH.
The other important characters sustained by Mr. J. G. Burnett, W. E. Sheridan, J. W. Blaisdell, W. H. Norton, E. B. Holmes, Chas. Peters, W. Scallan, W. Jamieson, Charles T. Parsloe, Jr., W. H. Danvers, Misses Maria Maeder, Mary Wells, &c.
THE GRAND SCENIC EFFECTS,
by H. Hilliard, J. Thorne, Whitham, Hilliard, Jr., and W. Wallack.
ELEGANT AND CHARACTERISTIC COSTUMES,
by Mons. Phillippe and assistants.
PROPERTIES AND APPOINTMENTS
by S. Wallis.
MECHANICAL CONTRIVANCES
by J. Johnson and assistants.
ORIGINAL MUSIC
by W. C. Levy, author of Punchinello, &c., under the baton of Harvey B. Dodworth.
ALL ENTIRELY NEW.
Seats secured six days in advance.

WALLACK'S.
Third week of the distinguished
YOUNG IRISH COMEDIAN,
MR. DAN BRYANT.
THIS EVENING
will be performed
Mr. Dion Boucicault's *chef d'œuvre*,
THE COLLEEN BAWN;
OR,
THE BRIDES OF GARRYOWEN,
with beautiful scenery by Isherwood, and the following magnificent distribution of characters:
Myles-na-Coppaleen, with song, "Limerick is Beautiful,"
MR. DAN BRYANT.
Danny Mann..........Mr. W. R. Floyd
Father Tom..........Mr. Chas. Fisher
Corrigan..........Mr. John Nunan
Hardress Cregan..........Mr. J. E. Whiting
Kyrle Daly..........Mr. Williamson
Bernie O'More..........Mr. Brown
Eily O'Connor, with songs, "The Cruiskeen Lawn," and "A Pretty Girl Milking her Cow"...Miss Ione Burke
Mrs. Cregan..........Mrs. Farren
Anne Chute, the "Colleen Ruadh"........Mrs. Jennings
Shelah Mann..........Mrs. John Sefton
FRIDAY EVENING,
BENEFIT OF
MR. DAN BRYANT.

WALLACK'S.
FRIDAY EVENING, Aug. 4, 1865,
BENEFIT OF
the popular young Irish Comedian,
MR. DAN BRYANT,
who will appear as
MYLES-NA-COPPALEEN,
in Boucicault's great Irish Drama of
THE COLLEEN BAWN.
Box Book now open.

THE TURF.

SARATOGA ASSOCIATION.
THE SECOND ANNUAL
RACING MEETING,
commencing MONDAY, Aug. 7,
and continuing the five following days.
FIRST DAY—MONDAY, Aug. 7.
FIRST RACE—The Travers Stakes of $50 each, p. p., one thousand dollars added, for 3-year-olds, one and three-quarter miles. Closed with nineteen entries.
SECOND RACE—Purse $850, for all ages; two-mile heats.
SECOND DAY—TUESDAY, Aug. 8.
FIRST RACE—The Saratoga Cup of $1,000, added to a Sweepstakes of $50 each, p. p., for all ages, two and a quarter miles; closed with eighteen entries, viz: *Rhinodine, Tipperary, Kentucky, Arcola, Saratoga, Aldebaran, Capt. Moore, Beacon, Orion, Asteroid, Lexicon, Lutterel, Olata, Alexandra, Mary Howell, Lord Monmouth, Eclipse Colt.*
SECOND RACE—Purse of $400, for all ages, mile heats.
THIRD DAY—WEDNESDAY, Aug. 9.
FIRST RACE—Purse of $500, for 3-year-olds, one and a half miles; winner of the Derby or Travers Stakes excluded.
SECOND RACE—The Saratoga Stakes of $50 each, p. p., $500 added, for 2-year-olds, one mile. Closed with nine entries.
THIRD RACE—Purse of $300, for all ages, one and a quarter miles.
FOURTH DAY, THURSDAY, AUG. 10.
FIRST RACE—Purse of $300, selling race, dash of one and a half miles, for all ages; the winner to be sold at auction immediately after the race.
SECOND RACE—Purse $1,000, for all ages; three-mile heats.
FIFTH DAY, FRIDAY, AUG. 11.
FIRST RACE—Sweepstakes of $50 each, p. p. $750 added for three years old, dash of two miles; winner of the Derby or Travers Stakes, 5 lbs. extra, but penalties not to accumulate. Closed with fourteen entries.
SECOND RACE—Purse of $400, mile heats, for beaten horses.
SIXTH DAY, SATURDAY, AUG. 12.
FIRST RACE—Hurdle Race, purse of $500, dash of two miles, over hurdles 3 feet 6 inches high, four in each mile.
SECOND RACE—Purse of $1,000, for all ages; dash of four miles.
THIRD RACE—Purse of $500, for two years old; one mile; winner of the Saratoga Stakes, 5 pounds extra.
W. R. TRAVERS, President.
C. WHEATLEY, Secretary.
NOTICE.—Visitors from New-York by boat are recommended to land at Albany to insure connection with the Saratoga trains.

LECTURES.

DR. LANDIS, TO-NIGHT, AT HOPE CHAPEL, No. 720 Broadway, on *Secret to Happiness*—postponed address. Admission 25 cents, book included. Ladies particularly invited.

MEETINGS.

UNION GENERAL COMMITTEE.—A regular meeting of this committee will be held at headquarters, corner Broadway and 23d-st., on THURSDAY EVENING, Aug. 3, 1865, at 8 o'clock.
JAMES KELLY, President.
HENRY H. HUELAT, CHAS. H. HALL, } Secretaries.

AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY.—A STATed meeting of the Board of Managers of the American Bible Society will be held at the Bible House, Astor-place, THIS (Thursday) AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock.
CALEB T. ROWE, General Agent.

MUSICAL.

THE WEBER PIANO-FORTE
is called the best instrument made by all the leading musicians of this city and elsewhere. It is pronounced by the National Piano-forte Association, after a trial in their rooms with the first manufacturers of this country, eminently the *best piano in America*, and used by the Conservatory of Music and other high music schools, altogether because of their immense power, equality, sweetness and brilliancy of tone, elastic touch and great durability.
Warerooms No. 429 Broome-st., near Broadway.

STEINWAY & SONS'
GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS are now considered the best in Europe as well as this country, having received the first Prize Medal at the World's Exhibition in London, 1862.
The principal reason why the Steinway Pianos are superior to all others is, that the firm is composed of five practical piano-forte makers, (father and four sons,) who invent all their own improvements, and under whose personal supervision every part of the instrument is manufactured. Warerooms Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st., between Union-square and Irving-place, New-York.

HAZELTON BROTHERS.
OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS,
No. 99 Prince-st., a few doors west of Broadway, N. Y.
These pianos have always received the first premium wherever they have been exhibited. A written guarantee for five years accompany each piano.

THE PELOUBET ORGANS AND HARmoniums, with their smooth, pipe-like quality of tone and greatly superior pedals, are confidently offered as the best of their class, and the closest examination solicited.
Three Banks keys and pedals, No. 1..........$600
Two Banks keys and pedals, No. 2, $475, No. 3..........375
One Bank keys and pedals, No. 4, $300, No. 5..........225
Double reed, superior 5-octave, $150 and $180; 4-oct 125
Single reed, 5-octave, $120 and $150; 4-octave..........100
Send for a circular to the general depot. Address J. M. PELTON, No. 841 Broadway, New-York.
CAUTION.—Though of similar appearance, these instruments must not be confounded with the so-called "Cabinet Organs," the harsh tones of which are carefully avoided.

THE HORACE WATERS GRAND SQUARE and upright Pianos, Melodeons, Harmoniums and Cabinet-Organs, wholesale and retail, at reduced prices. To let, and rent allowed if purchased. Monthly payments received for the same. Second-hand pianos at bargains from $60 to $225. Factory and warerooms, No. 481 Broadway. Cash paid for second-hand pianos.

UNITED PIANO-FORTE MAKERS,
No. 34 Walker-st., New-York.
Our company being composed entirely of superior workmen, we are enabled to produce a more perfect Piano-forte than any other house.
Every instrument guaranteed for five years.

LESSONS ON THE PIANO, SINGING AND French language by an experienced teacher, from the Conservatoire de Music, (Paris); thorough and systematic instructions guaranteed; terms $15 per quarter; 24 lessons. Address H. P., Box No. 165 *Times* Office.

A. H. GALE & CO.—PIANO-FORTES.
Manufactory and Warerooms,
No. 107 East 12th-st., New-York.

ESTEY'S COTTAGE ORGANS AND MElodeons, with improvements rendering them superior to all others. Also, pianos at bargains.
G. G. SAXE, No. 37 Park-row, New-York.

CUMMINGS & JENNYS, NO. 726 BROADWAY, are selling piano-fortes beyond all competition. A fine 7 octave, with all the modern improvements, for $275.

S. J. CHAMBERS' FIRST-CLASS PIANOS —Warranted in every respect.
No. 739 Broadway, New-York.

EXCURSIONS.

DAILY EXCURSIONS DOWN THE BAY.
Delightful Summer excursions by the favorite steamer JESSE HOYT, daily, (Sundays excepted,) from Pier No. 3 N. R., at 10:45 A. M., embracing a splendid sail through the Narrows and Lower Bay, past Forts Lafayette and Hamilton, &c., to Port Monmouth, and returning to New-York at 2:30 P. M. Fare for round trip, 50 cents. Children under ten years of age, half price.

FOR EXCURSIONS—THE FAVORITE BARGE ANNA, and the new barge WM. ROBERTS, just finished, with excellent accommodations; also, to let, steamboats and groves, such as desired. Office No. 384 West-st., corner of Barrow. H. B. CROSSETT.

THE HOMEWARD MARCH

Arrival, Reception and Departure of a Massachusetts Brigade.

Dinner to the Command at the Battery.

Speeches by Gen. Hooker, Col. Howe, Mr. Carter and Matthew Hale Smith.

Regiments to Arrive and Miscellaneous News.

The reception yesterday of the Massachusetts Brigade was a complete success. The brigade consisted of the Fifty-seventh Massachusetts, Lieut.-Col. J. M. Tucker, commanding, and the Twenty-ninth Massachusetts, Lieut.-Col. Charles D. Brown, commanding, and is known in the army as the Third Brigade, First Division, Ninth Army Corps, under the command of Brevet Brig.-Gen. N. B. McLaughlin. The command, arriving as it did, late on the night of Tuesday, was quartered by their State Agent, Col. Frank E. Howe, at the Battery Barracks, where the men were furnished with a hot supper and suitable accommodations for the night.

Yesterday it was determined by the Sons of Massachusetts to give these, the last returning Massachusetts regiments, a proper and hearty welcome. At 10 A. M. the brigade assembled in light marching order on Broadway, the right resting on Bowling-green. Gen. McLaughlin assumed command, and at 11 A. M. the brigade took up the line of march up Broadway as follows:

Robertson's Band.
Brigade Band.
Gen. McLaughlin and Staff and Brigade Battle-flag.
57th Massachusetts, Lieut.-Col. Tucker.
29th Massachusetts, Lieut.-Col. Brown.

As the brigade proceeded up Broadway, it was received with prolonged cheers and other manifestations of hearty welcome. The men appeared to great advantage, being remarkably neat and soldierly in their appearance. Like good soldiers going home from a great war, these men had their bayonets in their sheaths and tompions in their muskets. All along Broadway to Union-square, the sidewalks were lined with great crowds of interested spectators, who manifested their appreciation of the services rendered by the veterans marching on, by continual clapping of hands, now and then varied by a cheer. The weather-worn and battle-scarred brigade banner, with its typical belt of blue on a white ground, and the corps mark in the centre, attracted considerable attention, the habitues of Broadway never before having seen a brigade battle-flag from the Army of the Potomac on the pavement.

AT UNION-SQUARE

the brigade was halted and closed up in mass, for refreshments. These consisted of an ample supply of fresh lager from the Lion Brewery. Inside the Union League Club House, which was gaily decorated with flags, a table was spread with some slight refreshments for the sons of Massachusetts (who escorted the brigade) and for the officers.

As soon as the men had had their full swing at the freshly-tapped and refreshing beer-barrels, the bugle called them once more into line, and the return march was at once taken up. Down Broadway to the Battery the brigade again marched, receiving, as before, the enthusiastic plaudits of the spectators. At the Astor House,

A MARCHING SALUTE

was given Maj.-Gen. Joseph Hooker, who received the lowered swords of the officers, hat in hand, amid the sympathetic cheers of the citizens gathered near him. From Fulton-street down to the Battery the applause tendered to the brigade was very enthusiastic. At the New-England Rooms a large number of flags were displayed, as well as at the headquarters of Col. Almy. All along Broadway flags were flung to the breeze, as the music of the bands floated through the heated air.

On arriving at the Battery Barracks, the regiments were halted inside the barrack inclosure and arms stacked. As the men turned to look at the group of ladies gathered to do them honor, they caught sight of Maj.-Gen. Burnside, their old Corps Commander. As a matter of course, three hearty cheers were given for the General by the Massachusetts veterans, as only soldiers know how to give them. Gen. Burnside acknowledged the compliment by bowing. As he turned to go into the officers' quarters, the men again loudly cheered him, and so they kept on cheering him until he was lost to sight.

Afterward the General came out and greeted the officers, many of whom he knew, and expressed himself glad to see so many of his brave comrades in arms safe back again. The men pressing upon him Gen. Burnside said: "I wish I could shake hands with you all, but I cannot do it, as I am compelled to leave. You are not more pleased at seeing me than I am to see you again."

DINNER

being now announced in readiness, everybody directed his attention to that important matter, and speedily enough the long tables in the large dining hall connected with the barracks were filled by the officers and men of the brigade. At the upper end, three tables were reserved for the officers and their friends. As soon as Maj.-Gen. Hooker made his appearance, the company sat down to the substantial repast furnished by Col. Baker, of the Battery Barracks. The dinner was a fine one, and reflected great credit upon the large establishment under the charge of Col. Baker, and it afforded a forcible instance of the great resources of the barracks in the way of furnishing meals to the veterans.

When the clatter of knives and forks had somewhat subsided, Col. Howe, who acted as Chairman, rose and called the feasters to order. He said it was with great pleasure that he was enabled to introduce to those present the hero of the "Battle above the Clouds," Gen. Hooker; or, as he was better known, "Fighting Joe Hooker." [Repeated cheers.]

Gen. Hooker rose and said:

GEN. HOOKER'S SPEECH.

Ladies and Gentlemen: I am here to give you my congratulations and my cheers, and not to receive yours. I am here to welcome you home with a few words and to cheer you on your way to your native State, where you will find a warmer welcome. In old Massachusetts a thousand hearts are ready to welcome you and to give you joy. I am rejoiced to see so many of you safe at last. You have fought well, and you have done well. Your State and mine—for I claim good old Massachusetts as my native State—has rendered itself immortal through the memorable deeds of her gallant sons. I thank God the war is over, gloriously over. We have peace, and our country is safe. The foe is crushed, and no further resistance can be made. We know that the people of the Confederate States do not love us. People who have been as well whipped as the Southerners have been whipped, are not apt to love us. Let our conduct in the future be regulated by theirs, and not theirs by ours. If they do not stand by us let us make them. The work of reconstruction can be expedited if the people of the South only behave themselves. If they behave themselves, we will also. Fellow-soldiers, you have done the work. I am not acquainted with your regiments, but I am familiar with your history as you are yourselves. [Applause.] I do not deserve your plaudits, for I know, and so does every officer here, who deserves all the credit; it is the soldiers in the ranks who deserve the glory, who have not cared what they eat, where they slept, or how often they fought. [Cheers.]

Col. Howe said: We are not here to welcome the Massachusetts Regiments alone, nor the last of the old Ninth Army Corps. We are here to welcome the last of the gallant and heroic old Army of the Potomac. It affords me great pleasure to present to you Mr. James C. Carter, who will give you welcome.

Amid great cheering Mr. Carter rose and said:

MR. CARTER'S SPEECH.

Officers and Men of McLaughlin's Brigade—I take great pleasure in being able to be present, on this occasion, to welcome you. You are the last of the gallant army sent out by Massachusetts; you are the rear guard of the grand army of Massachusetts. I remember well the first Massachusetts regiments going through this city to the war. But as I saw you in the streets to-day, I thought it far better to see men returning fresh from fields made immortal by their gallant deeds. The colors, to which you clung with honest love, spoke eloquently of the deadly perils of the many battle-fields you have seen. You have stood nobly by the name of your native State. It has been the lot of many of us living here in New-York to hear sneers upon the soldiers of Massachusetts, that they would not fight before the chivalry. Where are these boasters now—going home dispirited and alone, to find their homes desolated, and their boasted civilization a mockery. You return to your native State destined to receive a welcome such as she alone can give, in grateful remembrance of your brave deeds, We who live in New-York have ever taken an interest in you, we have followed the history of your regiments, the Ninth Corps is well known to us, and so is the brigade, for it was McLaughlin's Brigade that turned the day, and made the capture of Petersburgh a fixed fact. Your deeds are known, your renown is remembered, and your history cannot be forgotten. We thought it best to give you a foretaste of that welcome you are going to receive at home. I do not know your General, and do not know that he is a native or not, but I do know him as commanding the First Massachusetts, and that a better leader for three Massachusetts Regiments could not be found. I propose three cheers for Gen. McLaughlin.

GEN. MCLAUGHLIN'S SPEECH.

In reply to the hearty cheers of those present, Gen. McLaughlin said

Ladies and Gentleman: I am not a talking man, and I am not going to make a speech now. I can only thank Col. Howe and the association for the splendid repast they have furnished my command. I cannot speak for the soldiers of my brigade; they have spoken for themselves.

LETTER FROM GEN. BURNSIDE.

Col. Howe next read a letter from Gen. Burnside, stating that the General had been compelled to leave on important private business. The following was the letter:

New-York, Aug. 2, 1865.

Dear Colonel:

I find it impossible to remain. You know how happy it would make me to pass an hour with the gallant Massachusetts soldiers of my old corps. But I am now a civilian, and my business engagements must be observed.

Please remember me with much love to my old comrades of the Ninth Army Corps, and say that I pray that health, happiness and prosperity may follow them through life.

Yours truly, A. E. BURNSIDE.

SPEECH OF MATTHEW HALE SMITH.

Col. Howe next introduced Rev. Matthew Hale Smith, who made a few stirring and telling remarks. He said that we needed soldiers more than anything else, when we wanted to settle disputed questions. Politicians might tell the people what they had best do; ministers could preach to the people what they ought to do; but it took soldiers to tell insurrectionary people what they must do. [Cheers.] He said Gen. Hooker had spoken of what the private soldiers had done; he wished to say a word for the Generals. Our Generals had proved themselves great men, and they had found and fought the enemy in all sorts of places and under all kinds of disadvantages. Gen. Hooker had fought the rebels "above the clouds," and if they had gone to the stars our Generals would have found them and whipped them as he did. He spoke in glowing and forcible terms of the dear home welcome the boys were going to, describing in pathetic language the domestic preparations at different homesteads for the safe arrival of the hero of the family, the clean swept hearth and the loaded board. The speaker carried his audience away with him as he spoke of these things. In alluding to the presence of so many of the fair daughters of Massachusetts, he said all honor to the girls of Massachusetts; they are good everywhere; they have prayed for the soldiers of their State; they have watched you as you marched and fought, gloried in your renown as you gained a victory, wept with you in spirit when you suffered defeat. All honor to the women of our land everywhere.

BREAKING UP.

Col. Howe said he did not wish to disturb so happy a gathering, but he wished to remind them that the hour of departure was fast approaching. He said that when he received the telegram telling him that a thousand men were en route for home, he did not know exactly where to go for money to provide a fitting reception for the command, as nearly everybody was out of town. He went to the Sanitary Commission, and they told him to go ahead, for they would foot the bills. [Cheers for the Sanitary Commission.] He had also 2,000 cigars sent him by the commission; and he would like the boys to tell him how he was to divide 2,000 cigars among 960 men. [Laughter.]

DEPARTURE FOR HOME.

As the gathering broke up, the boys became unusually excited, and taking that stage of the proceedings in their own hands, gave three thundering cheers for Gen. Hooker, three more for their kind entertainers, and kept up the joyous work of cheering until they had remembered their brigade commander, the Colonels commanding each regiment and Col. Howe. The bugle sounded, however, for them to fall in, cutting short their unbounded good will. As soon as possible the men slung their knapsacks and shouldered their muskets, the command marching out of the gate about 4:30 P. M., for the boat. The brigade departed by the Providence boat for that city at 5 P. M., and will proceed thence to Readville, Mass., where they will receive final payment and discharge.

HISTORY OF THE REGIMENTS.

The Fifty-seven Massachusetts left Worcester April 19, 1864, with over 900 men, under command of Col. (now Brig.-Gen.) W. F. Bartlett. In 12 months it had been engaged in 14 different battles and skirmishes, in which it has had 11 officers and 97 enlisted men killed, and 22 officers and 391 enlisted men wounded, beside 123 missing in battle, making the number of casualties during the year 644. Nearly every field and line officer has been either killed or wounded. Col. Bartlett, who lost a limb at Yorktown, was wounded at the Wilderness, so that he was lost to the regiment for a time, and when he returned it was to command the brigade with a star on his shoulder. Lieut.-Col. Charles L. Chandler succeeded to the command. He was noticed in general orders for his conspicuous gallantry on the bloody field of Spottsylvania, but fell mortally wounded at North Anna, May 24, deeply mourned by the regiment. The senior Captain, J. M. Tucker assumed command; but on the 17th of June he too was severely wounded before Petersburgh and sent home, to return subsequently as Lieutenant-Colonel, and is now in command of the regiment.

The terrible marching and fighting which brought the army before Petersburgh reduced the regiment to scarcely one hundred men, with which it entered upon the charge of the 30th of July, after the springing of the mine. On this disastrous day all of its commissioned officers of the field and line were killed except one, who had himself been promoted but a few days before. The Major commanding and two Captains were lost, and twenty-five men and a Lieutenant were all who escaped unharmed. Thus, in three months, nine hundred men had been put *hors de combat*, and it seemed as if the career of the command had been run. But soon the convalescents began to return, and the ranks were filled up with battered and scared veterans, and the regiment was enabled to give a good account of itself in the successive engagements.

On the 25th of March, in the assault upon Fort Steadman, the disaster of the 30th of July was terribly avenged. It so happened that the rebels were met and repulsed with great slaughter by the very troops on which they had inflicted such fearful loss on the day of the mine. The Fifty-seventh lost its Major in the rout, and its colors are dyed with the blood of one of its Lieutenants, (Murdock,) who fell rallying the men with the flag in his hands, after the irruption of the rebel horde.

Col. N. B. McLaughlin, formerly Colonel of the First Massachusetts, was assigned to the command of the regiment last September, but assumed the command of the Third Brigade, First Division, Ninth Corps, in which the regiment was, in virtue of his rank. He was breveted Brigadier-General for gallant and meritorious services at Poplar Grove Church. Since the surrender of Lee, the regiment has been doing duty at Washington, where the Fifty-ninth Massachusetts, whose losses have been similar, has been consolidated with it, and thus united, sharing with each other all the losses and glories of the same fields, it returns to enjoy the coveted rest which it has gallantly won.

THE TWENTY-NINTH MASSACHUSETTS

was raised as a three months regiment in April, 1861, and was one of the first regiments to take possession of Fort Monroe, with Gen. Butler, coming out with only seven companies. At the expiration of their term of service the Twenty-ninth reorganized as a three year regiment in the field, and having sent them from the State three additional companies, as required by regulations. Their first battle was Big Bethel, June 10, 1861. When McClellan was in front of Richmond and needed help, the Twenty-ninth was sent to him from Fort Monroe, joining the Irish Brigade, under Gen. F. Meagher, in June 1862, and participating with this famous brigade in the terrible seven days' battles in that month.

Going with their corps (Second, under Sumner,) to the aid of Pope, they fought at Mannassas Plains, Aug. 30, and afterward at Chantilly. When McClellan took command of the army and crossed the Potomac, the Twenty-ninth went with its brigade, fighting all through the first Maryland campaign. Dec. 1, 1862, the Twenty-ninth exchanged places with the Twenty-eighth, joining the Ninth Corps, while the Twenty-eighth went into the Irish Brigade.

After Fredericksburgh, the Twenty-ninth went with Burnside to Kentucky and Tennessee, fighting side by side with the gallant Seventy-ninth New-York at Fort Saunders at the siege of Knoxville. Going all through the Vicksburgh and Sherman campaigns of 1863, the Twenty-ninth became a veteran organization by reënlistment, in April, 1864. In May of the same year the regiment joined the Fifth Corps at the battle of Shady Grove, and after continuing with Gen. Warren's corps for three days, through Bethesda Church and Cold Harbor, the Twenty-ninth once more became part of the Ninth Corps. With that corps they have remained ever since. The history of the Fifty-seventh is identical with the Twenty-ninth, subsequent to June, 1864. Eleven of the officers have been brevetted for gallantry displayed since the opening of the campaign of 1865. The regiment brings home 300 recruits belonging to the Thirty-fifth Massachusetts, and some 60 original members of the regiment.

TO ARRIVE.

The First Regiment Connecticut Cavalry, 550 men, are expected to leave Washington to-day, with their horses, en route to New-Haven, to be paid off. They will arrive to-morrow.

The Ninth Regiment Connecticut Volunteers are also daily expected from Savannah.

THE FRUIT FUND.

Col. Colyer desires to acknowledge the following contributions to the above fund:

Previously acknowledged	$9,722 00	J. E. Williams	25 00
S. D. Wicks	10 00	J. Q. Jones	25 00
H. W. T. Male	100 00	Cash	1 00
E. T. Shephard	25 00	E. C. Cowden	25 00
Skeel & Reynolds	50 00	Thos. Barrow	100 00
H. D. Harris	25 00	Mechanics' Society	200 00
Lawson & Bros	8 00	W. J. Keer	20 00
O. Haggerty	25 00	Thos. Murphy	25 00
Rice, Chase & Co.	25 00	Chas. E. Butler	25 00
W. K. Strong	25 00	R. L. & A. Stewart	100 00
Total			$10,570 00

WHO'S TO BLAME?

Among the thousands of our soldiers who receive final payment in the harbor, hundreds are defrauded out of their transportation Of course, not knowing any better, the soldier believes what is told him. He is informed by Paymasters, who are as yet unknown, that he will have to see about transportation in New-York. On inquiry he finds that no transportation can be given him, as he ought to have been paid it by the Paymaster. Soldiers have thus often to pay their own expenses to distant parts of the State, when government provides for their free transportation. Something is evidently wrong in the premises, as hundreds of such cases have come to the knowledge of those attending to the wants of the soldiers. Owing to the different transfers and consolidations made from time to time in the field, men often find themselves discharged from a New-York City regiment, when they originally enlisted in a regiment raised in the northern part of the State. From $5 to $20 ranges the fares these men have to pay out of the residue of money received from the Paymaster. Let us hear no more of such cases. Gen. Hooker was not in town lately, or a certain Sergeant would have let considerable light on the subject.

OUT-DOOR SPORTS.

Cricket.

NEW-YORK VS. ST. GEORGE.

These two most prominent clubs of the United States have once again met in a friendly encounter on the cricket-field, the interesting occasion being marked with quite a fraternization of the members of both clubs, the most friendly spirit being manifested throughout by all parties. But for mischief-makers outside the two organizations, this meeting would have been brought about some years since; but thanks to the good sense of the members of both clubs, the parties who have done their utmost to create ill-will between them have ceased to have any further influence for injury, and it is to be hoped that nothing will again occur likely to prevent the regular annual matches between the New-York and St. George Clubs, the cessation of which has had such a tendency to lessen the interest in the game in this vicinity.

Yesterday the grand match was commenced, the important event drawing together a larger number of old cricketers than has been seen at a match for years past.

Both clubs had strong elevens out, but yet both were minus the services of valuable men, the St. George not having Mr. Gibbes, and the New-Yorkers being without the active Boot, who kept the game alive so well in the last match.

The game was commenced at 12 o'clock, the St. George winning the toss and going to the bat, their opening play being excellent, the two first men at the bat not being parted until 52 had been placed upon the telegraph. Their total tally at the close of the innings was the fine score of 155, those scoring double figures being H. Wright, 46; Bambridge, 21; George Wright, 20; Torrance, 14; and Ratcliffe, 10.

New-York in their first innings scored but 102, Draper's 21, Hudson's 19, Sharp's 16, Byron's 16 and North's 11 being the double scores.

Crossley and Harry Wright took the lead in the bowling, the fielding not being up to the mark on either side, the St. George eleven missing no less than seven catches, while five misses are charged to their opponents. The ground was in fine condition, and the weather all that could be desired. To-day the game will be resumed at 11 A. M., the St. George eleven starting with a lead of 53. We give the score of the game as far as played.

ST. GEORGE.		NEW-YORK.	
Bambridge b. Crossley	21	Sharp c. Bambridge b. Kendall	16
H. Wright b. Crossley	46	Hudson c. Torrance b. H. Wright	19
F. Vanburen b. Crossley	0	Hammond st. H. Wright b. Kendall	[illegible]
G. Wright b. Hammond	20	Byron c. Bambridge b. Wright	[illegible]
Torrance b. Crossley	14	Draper b. H. Wright	[illegible]
Gordon b. Crossley	6	Marsh run out	[illegible]
Ratcliffe c. Higham b. Hammond	10	North b. H. Wright	11
Congreve b. Crossley	0	Higham b. G. Wright	1
Ford run rut	3	Dempsey b. G. Wright	4
Outerbridge, not out	7	Crossley run out	2
Kendall c. Draper b. Hammond	5	Miller not out	0
Byes, 7; leg-byes, 9; wides, 7—total	23	Byes, 10; leg-byes, 1—total	11
Total	155	Total	102

Umpires, Messrs. Perkins and Senior.
Scorers, Messrs. Vanderlip and Bull.

Base Ball.

ATLANTIC VS. MUTUAL.

This afternoon, at 3 P. M., the grand match of the season takes place, it being the first contest this Summer between the Atlantic and Mutual Clubs for the championship of the United States. It is anticipated that fully 10,000 people will be present, and therefore those desiring good seats should go early and take their camp-stools with them.

GOTHAM, OF NEW-YORK, VS. HUDSON RIVER, OF NEWBURGH.

The Gotham Club visited Newburgh Tuesday, Aug. 1, to play with the Hudson River Club, of that place. They left New-York on the steamboat *Chauncey Vibbard* at 7:45, and after a pleasant sail arrived at Newburgh at 11 o'clock, and were met by a committee of the Hudson River Club and escorted to the Orange Hotel. After partaking of a substantial dinner there, they proceeded to the ball-ground, the game commencing with the Hudson River's to the bat. After the game, the Gothams were feasted by the Hudson River's, and returned home on the night boat *James W. Baldwin*, highly elated with their victory.

The return match will take place at Hoboken Aug. 11. The following is the score:

GOTHAM.	H. L.	R.	HUDSON RIVER.	H. L.	R.
H. Wright, s. s.	2	5	Adams, r. f.	3	0
Cohen, 3d b.	3	3	Millspaugh, 1st b.	2	1
Hatfield, l. f.	4	4	Mapes, l. f.	3	0
Beadle, 1st b.	4	4	Miller, 3d b.	3	1
Stevens, p.	3	4	Fisher, c. f.	2	2
Dockney, c.	3	4	Boyd, c.	4	0
Gibney, 2d b.	1	4	Halsey, s. s.	3	1
W. Wright, c. f.	5	1	Kelley, p.	4	0
Courtney, r. f.	2	5	Lindley, 2d b.	3	0
Totals	27	34	Totals	27	5

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.
Gotham	4	6	1	2	3	6	0	8	4—34
Hudson River.	0	2	1	0	0	1	1	0	0—5

Umpire—Mr. Little, of the Nassau Club, of Princeton.
Scorers—H. Beadle and W. S. Parmelee.

EMPIRE VS. ECKFORD.

The match between these clubs, which took place at Hoboken, yesterday, resulted in a victory for the Eckford's, as will be seen by the appended score. The latter part of the game was played near dark, the Empire manfully playing up to the last moment in a manner highly creditable to them as honorable players. We give the score below:

EMPIRE.	H. L.	R.	ECKFORD.	H. L.	R.
Waterman, 3d b.	0	6	Grum, s. s.	3	5
Jewett, c.	2	5	A. Mills, 3d b.	0	8
Miller, 1st b.	2	5	Farrell, p.	0	8
Wilson, l. f.	3	3	Klein, 1st b.	2	6
Russell, c. f.	3	4	Fox, 2d b.	5	2
Ward, p.	2	5	C. Mills, c.	3	4
Kelly, 2d b.	1	4	Swandell, l. f.	1	7
Ryder, s. s.	4	2	Butler, c. f.	2	5
Duncan, r. f.	3	3	Pinkham, r. f.	5	3
Total	21	37	Total	21	48

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.
Empire	3	2	9	2	2	5	14—37
Eckford	3	4	5	2	10	7	17—48

Umpire—Mr. Burns, of the Mutual Club.
Scorers—Messrs. C. C. Smith and Coulter.
Home runs—Eckford's, 9; Empire's, 7.
Time of game 3 hours 80 minutes.
Fly-catches—Eckford's, 10; Empire's, 8.

Fires.

IN WEST THIRTY-FIFTH-STREET.

Shortly after 3 o'clock P. M. yesterday a fire broke out in the building No. 480 West Thirty-fifth-street, occupied by the United States Dessicating Company, and before it was extinguished the entire building and contents were consumed. Loss on stock and fixtures, $9,000. Insured for $9,500 in the Stuyvesant, St. Nicholas, Bowery, Morris and Relief Campanies. The building was owned by P. V. W. Bishop, and was valued at $3,000. Insured for that amount. The brass foundery of G. & B. Fox, No. 314 West Thirty-fourth-street, in the rear of the above building, was damaged to the amount of $800. Fully insured.

IN SOUTH-STREET.

The oakum loft of Webb, Earl & Co., at No. 252 South-street, was damaged by fire yesterday afternoon to the amount of $800. No insurance.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

The Furman-street Disaster—The Coroner's Inquest Resumed.

The Coroner's investigation into the circumstances attending the disaster in Furman-street, whereby three men lost their lives, was continued yesterday at the County Court-house.

Mr. Wm. H. Hazzard, a builder, residing at No. 170 Hicks-street, testified that he examined the building after it fell; the architectural construction caused the fall of the building—not the mechanical; the materials were as good as the market afforded; the arches were quite light, but an abutment was wanted between the two arches, which would have prevented the falling of the buildings; if dirt had been placed equally over the arches it would have been less likely to have fallen; thought the walls strong enough to bear a perpendicular weight, if there had been a centre arch or abutment; the man who erected the building did not know what he was doing; the mortar was good—almost any kind of mortar would grow hard by age; if the building had been rightly constructed the dirt could have been thrown on within a week. Witness stated that if plans like those of the fallen buildings had been presented to him he would have said they would not stand.

James Loucke, of No. 209 Adelphi-street, testified that he was a builder; he thought the walls should have been thicker, and better anchored together; the walls would have been sufficient to uphold the arches if they had been 16 inches thick, and properly anchored; the centre arch having its abutments resting upon the tops of the main arches, caused the falling of the buildings; had the owner asked witness to spring such arches, he would have refused; the material used in the construction was good, but thought that in some of the cement in the centre walls there was too much sand.

John J. Merritt, of No. 76 Columbia-street, was sworn: His testimony was to the effect that he resided where he now lived since 1856; was the owner of the destroyed buildings Nos. 93 and 95 Furman-street; commenced their erection immediately after the fire in April last; about 1846 erected the house where he now lives, with four associates. They set about devising a structure which would hold up the bank to protect the buildings; witness procured a Superintendent from the Board of Croton Aqueduct Engineers to erect them, and paid him $500. The abutment walls at each end of the buildings were ten feet in thickness. The rear arches that are supported by the abutment and intermediate walls are one foot in thickness. Nine years after, the owners of the block improved their buildings by placing iron beams and arches between them. The vault, or arch above, as planned by the engineer, was one foot in thickness, and the intermediate, or upright walls were 16 inches thick in the rear and 12 inches thick in front of the stairway; witness erected the stairway for the purpose of shortening the span of the iron beams, and put girders of iron and columns under the floors; after the burning of the buildings in April last witness sent for Mr. Banting, the builder of his residence; not being sufficiently familiar with that kind of work, he recommended Mr. David Board, who was to do the carpentering work; he approved of the suggestions made, and furnished a diagram setting forth the arches; the centre arch caused the strengthening of the two main arches; the intermediate walls were taken down as far as shattered, and were likewise made 16 inches in thickness; had the best materials and spared no expense; the arch was the cause of the building falling; the centre arch was resting upon ribs which rested upon the adjoining arches; an eight-inch arch was spread over it, and commenced to spread earth over it to protect it from the sun; commenced with two men, with wheel-barrows, and the work was nearly completed before five men were employed; the earth was spread over as equally as possible; manure was also employed as a filling; thought the cause of the accident was in consequence of the earth being placed upon the centre, and which rested on the hips of the other arches; did not see any cracks in the walls; did not think there were any; was on the building more than any person employed to work at it; about 100 loads of earth were taken from Beecher's church, where a ventilator was being made, and witness was glad of having obtained it there, as it was consecrated ground; Mr. Bunting superintended the erection of the building; witness considered the buildings safe in every respect, so far as he was aware.

Patrick Monahan, one of the laborers employed on the building, testified to the accident, but gave no evidence which threw other light upon the subject.

Charles Glennon, of No. 53 Sixth-street, New-York, was at work on the building, and testified to the thickness of the walls, the beams, &c.

Alex. H. Wallace, mason, employed on the building, testified that the arch was four inches thick, and thought it should have been eight inches; thought the accident was caused by the two main arches pressing the walls inward, and of course they gave way.

The investigation was adjourned until Friday evening, at 7 o'clock.

The Case of Michael Kenny.—The sentence of Michael Kenny, who was to be hung on Friday next, has been commuted by the Governor to imprisonment for life. Sheriff McNamee and the prisoner's counsel, Mr. G. T. Jenks, have done everything possible in his behalf, and they have succeeded. Kenny was informed of the decision last evening, and was greatly rejoiced, as well he might be. The man he killed was a German named Ravensburg, a very peaceable, harmless being, whom he thrust through the abdomen with a cheese-knife in a grocery-store in New-Brooklyn, (Ninth Ward,) without the slightest provocation.

Sudden Death.—Mr. John Bush, residing at No. 294 Fulton-avenue, fell dead last evening, while sitting at his tea-table. The Coroner was notified.

Williamsburgh.

Commissioner Cheshire Sent to the Penitentiary and Fined $2,000.—Early in the Spring Col. Baker's men made a descent upon the Second District Provost-Marshal's office, No. 20 Grand-street, Eastern District, and arrested S. W. Nathans and George Sitterly, brokers; Capt. Waldron, Provost-Marshal, and Charles W. Cheshire, Commissioner of the Board. All the parties were charged with corrupt practices. Nathans was taken to the Old Capitol Prison, Washington, and incarcerated; the others were discharged on parole and continued in office. After remaining several weeks in prison, Nathans, it is alleged, turned State's evidence, and from the revelations he made, Capt. Waldron and Commissioner Cheshire were again summarily arrested and sent to the Old Capitol. After several week's imprisonment, they, too, were discharged on giving their parole to appear for trial when called upon. Their indictment having been sent before the tribunal of which Col. Chapman was Chief, that functionary proceeded to try the accused, but Capt. Waldron did not make his appearance, having concluded to try his fortune in the Canadian gold regions, where he is now located. Commissioner Cheshire, however, appeared personally and by council. The principal witness against him was Nathans, who swore to Cheshire's taking presents from him to a large amount, which is a felony according to the law of Congress creating the Board of Enrollment. After all the evidence was taken, Mr. Cheshire was allowed to return to his home, with the understanding that he would be called upon when wanted. On Tuesday evening, about 8 o'clock, he was called upon at his residence, in South Second-street, near Fifth, E. D., by United States Detective Boles, who took him over to the Astor House, New-York, where he remained during the night, and yesterday morning was removed to the Albany Penitentiary, to which place he has been sentenced for six months, besides paying a fine of $2,000. Mr. Cheshire has represented the Thirteenth Ward of Brooklyn, in the Board of Supervisors, for two terms, the last not yet expired. He was also a church member in good standing, an amiable and popular gentleman, and has the sympathies of all who know him.

Daring Attempt at Highway Robbery.—About midnight Tuesday, as a milkman, named William Ring, residing at Bowxonville, Eastern District, was on his way to New-York, via the South Seventh-street Ferry, with his horse and wagon, he was stopped when near Tenth-street, by two highwaymen, who demanded "his money or his life." Mr. Ring, who had $42 about him, refused to surrender either, whereupon the freebooters attempted to get into the wagon, but fortunately one of Capt. Waglom's men hove in sight at the time, and the rascals ran. After an exciting chase, however, one of them was arrested and locked up.

NEW-JERSEY.

Reduction of Wages in the New-Jersey Railroad Shops.—The mechanics employed in the extensive shops of the New-Jersey Railroad Company, upon receiving their pay for July, were notified that their pay (with the exception of foreman and engineers) would be reduced to the old price—about 15 per cent—commencing with the present month. The men are very much dissatisfied, and have appointed a committee to wait upon the President of the company, to ask a withdrawal of the proposed reduction. In case their request should not be acceded to, a meeting of all the employes will be held this evening to take action in the matter.

Fenian Pic-Nic.—The Fenian Brotherhood, Department of New-Jersey, held a pic-nic at Mersele's Grove, Hudson City, to-day, (Thursday.) Orations are announced by Col. John O'Mahony, Judge Connolly, New-York; James Gibbons, Philadelphia; M. J. A. McCaffrey, New-York; Michael Scanlan, Chicago; Capt. P. K. Walsh, Philadelphia, and James J. J. Rodgers, New-York.

Thrown from a Horse and Injured.—A horse, upon which Mr. Wm. Curran was riding on the Newark plank-road, yesterday, became frightened at an approaching train of cars, and threw Mr. Curran, causing a fracture of the right leg above the ankle. Mr. Curran was removed to his residence in Bergen, where he received proper medical attendance.

Fire on Board a Propeller.—About 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon a fire was discovered on board the propeller *Enterprise*, while lying at the Sussex-street dock, Jersey City. A couple of hose companies being promptly on hand, the flames were extinguished before much damage was done.

A Horse Overboard.—On Tuesday evening, a valuable horse belonging to the Adams Express Company, which was inside the ferry-gate at the foot of Cortlandt-street, ran away just as the boat was leaving the slip, plunged overboard and was drowned. The wagon was recovered.

Evening Exchange.

$25,000 Am. Gold	144	100 Hud. Riv. R. b3	113
30,000 do	144⅛	200 Cleve. & Pitts.	69⅛
40,000 do	144¼	1400 do s3	69
50,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s..C.		200 do b3	69
Old Issue:	105¾	200 do	69
200 N. Y. Cen b10	91½	100 Chic. & R. I.	108
200 Erie Railway	88⅞	100 do s3	108
700 do	88⅛	800 do s3	108⅛
100 do s30	89	100 Chi. & N. W. Pr...s3	61
100 do b3	88⅛	100 do b10	61¼

Market steady. Gold active and firmer.

[Advertisement.]

Outside Steamship Line for Boston.

THE NEPTUNE LINE OF STEAMERS
Tri-weekly
for Boston direct
via
Long Island Sound
comprising
the new and staunch screw steamers
(each having five water-tight compartments)
NEPTUNE, NEREUS, AND GLAUCUS.
2,000 tons each,
built expressly for this route,
one of which will leave Pier No. 27 North River
(foot of Robinson-st.)
every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY.
Returning
will leave Central Wharf, Boston,
every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY.

The first steamer will leave New-York on SATURDAY Aug. 5. No charge for wharfage in Boston. Agent in Boston, E. H. ROCKWELL, Central Wharf.
ISAAC ODELL, Freight Agent
Pier No. 27 North River.

[Advertisement.]

Herring's Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and Herring's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with Herring & Floyd's Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

Portrait of Gen. Grant, Whippoorwill Song, with other splendid and brilliant novelties, in August number of DEMOREST'S MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

[Advertisement.]

Better Than Oil Wells.—The most valuable possession on earth is good health.

PLANTATION BITTERS

Are an excellent preserver of the health and vigor of the whole system.

They quiet the nerves.
They cure Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint.
They create a healthy appetite.
They cure Cramps and Colic.
They purify and invigorate the System.
They cure Headache, Constipation, and Biliousness.
They require no change of diet.
They instantly relieve distress after eating.

They make the weak strong, the languid brilliant, and are exhausted nature's great restorer. They are composed of the celebrated Calisaya bark, wintergreen, sassafras, roots and herbs, all preserved in perfectly pure St. Croix rum. For particulars, see circulars and testimonials around each bottle.

TRY THEM, AND BE CURED.

[Advertisement.]

"Human Heads."—Good heads with bad characters, and bad heads with good characters. How is it? See August number PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL, 20 cts. FOWLER & WELLS, No. 389 Broadway, New-York.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.

Helvetia	Aug. 5	New-York	Liverpool.
Teutonia	Aug. 5	New-York	South'ton.
Bavaria	Aug. 9	New-York	Hamburg.
Scotia	Aug. 9	New-York	Liverpool.
Hibernia	Aug. 12	New-York	Glasgyw.
Lafayette	Aug. 19	New-York	Havre.

FROM EUROPE.

City of Boston	July 26	Liverpool	New-York.
Germania	July 26	Southampton	New-York.
Damascus	July 27	Liverpool	Quebec.
Lafayette	July 27	Havre	New-York.
Cuba	July 29	Liverpool	New-York.
Bremen	Aug. 2	Southampton	New-York.
China	Aug. 5	Liverpool	Boston.

Havana, New-Orleans and Panama.

City of Washington	Aug. 5	New-York	New-Orleans.
Eagle	Aug. 10	New-York	Havana.
Corsica	Aug. 12	New-York	Nassau, N. P.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

East Mails close at	5 A. M., 1:30, 2:20 and 6 P. M.
Western and Southwestern Mails	5 A. M. and 4:15 P. M.
Long Island	5 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.
Newport and Fall River	4 P. M.
New-York Central Railroad	3 P. M.
North Mails	5 A. M. and 3:45 P. M.
North Mail, Way	5 A. M. and 2 P. M.
South Mail at	5 A. M., 4:30, 5:30 and 10:30 P. M.

Passengers Sailed.

In steamship Monterey for New-Orleans—Mr. Van Natzer and wife, Mrs. F. H. Gardiner, R. Robelot, Ferdinand Leo, S. Halford, Harry Hall, Samuel Bell, Jas. T. Rodd, Frederic Gorrisen, wife and child, Col. F. J. White, wife and servant, E. W. Peabody, Edward Kennedy, Edmund Barlow, Morris Brandovy, John White, Geo. Whipple, Daniel Samuels, Charles Jones, John McCauley, John Marker, Louis A. Anderson, Philip Lossing, H. B. Aderley, P. R. Foster, James Rogers and son, T. B. Hitcherly.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Nevada, for Savannah—A. Waldron, wife, son and 3 daughters, Chas. L. Ridgeley, wife and 3 children, Mrs. Howell and 3 children, Mrs. C. Emery and 3 children, Miss Walker, Mrs. Lusford, Mrs. Fishman, Mrs. Epps, Miss Bellamy, Mrs. T. W. Richards, H. T. Blocker, L. H. Matleer, James Lynch, Rev. George G. Smith, Mrs. Julia Jenks and daughter, Miss M. E. Gillum, Mrs. Gardner and son, two Miss Amerann, Mrs. B. Strouss and child, Mrs. E. C. Weeks, J. O. A. Gerry, Rev. E. P. Crane, R. J. Larcomb, Rev. James Little, J. Rosenburd, L. Cannon, H. Rothchild, G. Reinhardt, M. Gewmark, E. Zachariah and child, Peter Dowlan, M. Kempner, H. A. Richmond, George R. Beard, D. Eckstein, W. G. Gray, H. W. Webb, D. Talmage and son, S. W. Bennett, C. Ward, G. W. Stevens, C. Van Horn, N. Schaff, N. Lusford, T. E. Buckman, B. W. Bellamy, Maj. E. C. Weeks, J. A. Robinson, D. W. Ingersoll, K. Hall, Major T. Agmes, J. Dennis, Isaac Meinhard, H. G. Ruve, and 17 in the steerage.

In steamship Eagle, from Havana—G. N. Adams, wife, 3 children and 2 servants, T. Turrell, C. Delgado, J. A. Scrymser, P. Cervantes and wife, P. Cervantes, Jr., J. Casanova, C. May, A. Gilon, A. N. T. Beauregard, R. Vilecia, L. Castillo, H. de Echagie and son, Mrs. T. de Villate and 2 daughters, G. Villate, T. Lanza, A. Canillo, J. F. Junevantiz, F. G. W. Jimmertz, P. de Veyga, F. M. Marai, F. Cabello, J. del Calro, S. Moliner, C. A. Harvey, L. Hitchcock, F. Kern, Wm. Rahe and servant, F. de Artega, F. de Artega, Jr., M. C. Ymuga, R. A. del Rivero, J. M. Clonzet, wife and 2 children, G. P. Bell, wife and servant, P. Abren, wife, 2 daughters and servant, S. Contreras and wife, B. Borsina, A. Gessler, Mrs. E. Valdes, T. Blanc, P. Sheris and wife, W. Fortier, J. Suir, J. M. Almagro, C. Garier, A. M. T. Pozo, F. P. Carballo, P. Arana, M. J. Medero, G. T. de Buliet, wife, 2 children and servant, J. Williams, P. Batista, E. Cabro, J. Waters.

In Steamship Evening Star, from New-Orleans—Col. C. K. Hawkes and servant, Dr. E. Harris, J. V. Nichols, D. Wallace, J. Wallace, S. Hickey, Jno. Routh and 2 servants, J. Edwards, Miss Edwards, Mrs. E. L. Stark, Mrs. Fisher, child and servant, E. L. Maynard, Mrs. G. Norton, W. H. Litchford, wife, child and servant, E. A. York, M. Gillespie and wife, Mrs. M. V. Chaffraix and servant, S. Johnson, L. Castira, Miss Castira, Miss S. Bouton, C. Leighton and wife, P. A. Championiere, Jos. P. Homer, V. Bacchus, L. Collins, Mrs. F. Gillwater, J. T. Cheseborough, M. Frank, C. Weishaar, Joseph Robbins and wife, E. L. Lawrence, C. M. Congreve, E. Levy, J. Elsasser, H. R. Marks, Master Carn, Mrs. Herriot and child, A. B. Kirtland, wife and child, Mrs. Borden, child and servant, Mrs. Rhine, Mrs. Charles Loeffler and child, A. Gugenheim, wife and 4 children, Mrs. Earlick and 3 children, W. H. Lyman, J. McDonald, E. Ikelheimer, Mrs. C. Purnell and child, Mrs. Kohuke and 2 children, A. Mendix, and 20 in second cabin.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises..... 4 58 | Sun sets..... 7 14 | Moon sets... 1 27
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook.. 3 59 | Gov. Island. 4 48 | Hell Gate... 6 10

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....WEDNESDAY, Aug. 2.

Cleared.

Steamships L. Enos, Lewis, Savannah, F. J. Campbell; E. C. Knight, Mason, Georgetown, H. B. Cromwell & Co.; City of Manchester, (Br.,) Halcrow, Liverpool, John G. Dale; Franconia, Sherwood, Portland, H. B. Cromwell & Co.; Monterey, Furbur, New-Orleans, J. A. Raynor; Creole, Thompson, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, G. Heineken & Palmore; H. S. Hagar, Wadsworth, New-Orleans, H. B. Cromwell & Co.; Constitution, Greenman, Savannah, Wakeman, Gookin & Dickinson; Albemarle, Brown, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, Livingston, Fox & Co.

Steamer Elizabeth, Fowler, Baltimore, W. Dalzell.

Ships Great Western, Cunningham, Liverpool, C. H. Marshall & Co.; Energy, Caulkins, Liverpool, Spofford, Tileston & Co.

Barks H. Trowbridge, Duntze, Barbados, H. Trowbridge's Sons; Brothers, Long, Elizabethport, J. W. Elwell & Co.; Mary C. Dyer, Cutts, Port-au-Prince, R. Murray, Jr.; J. E. Holbrook, Brown, Cow Bay, Brett, Son & Co.; Prindessa Alexandra, (Dan.,) Oredon, St. Thomas, Roche Bros. & Coffey; Susan Jane, (Br.,) Huxford, Bridgeport, N. S.

Brigs J. B. Small, (Br.,) Stevens, Sisal, Campechey, Leaycraft & Co.; S. G. Adams, Parritt, Philadelphia; Eolus, (Br.,) Forbes, Cow Bay, Brett, Son & Co.; Cora, (Br.,) Henderson, Cow Bay, G. Wheelwright & Co.; Mexicana, (Br.,) Sanderson, Rio Janeiro, G. F. Dickman; Uncas, Bathurst, Liverpool, N. S., Freeman & Almy; Palma, (Brazil.,) Roque, Maranham, H. H. Swift & Co.; Mathilda, (Br.,) Dyer, Kingston, Jam., Geo. F. Bulley; Planet, (Br.,) Lamb, St. Johns, N. F., D. R. De Wolf & Co.; Sarah Crowell, (Br.,) Messenger, Rio Grand de Sul, Boyd & Hincken; Hope, (Br.,) Durant, St. Vincent, W. I., Middleton (Br.,)

Schooners Ezra D. Fogg, Bayter, Providence, G. N. Stranahan; E. S. Potter, Potter, Philadelphia, Van Brunt & Slaght; Whistler, Presby, Taunton; A. M. Chadwick, ——, Philadelphia, Crowell & Paine; Abby Brackett, Achorn, Philadelphia, Metcalf & Duncan; C. L. Scull, Hermann, Hobart, N. S., T. G. Benton & Son; Brandywine, Corson, Philadelphia, J. W. McKee; July Fourth, Shaw, Elizabethport.

Arrived.

Steamship Evening Star, Wimpenny, New-Orleans July 26, with mdse. and passengers to James A. Raynor. Passed on S. W. Bar, 27th, ship Glad Tidings; same day, 1 P. M., exchanged signals with steamship Morning Star. 28th, 6 P. M., exchanged signals with steamship Fung Shuey.

Steamship City of Port-au-Prince, Curtis, Apalachicola July 25, with cotton to N. H. Brigham. July 31, off Hatteras, spoke bark Helen Augusta, bound S.

Steamship Nevada, Carpenter, Savannah July 29, with mails and passengers to Wakeman, Gookin & Dickinson.

Steamship Dacotah, Ryder, Richmond and Norfolk 32 hours, with mdse. and passengers to Pierson & Collins. Had strong N. E. winds and sea.

H. N. M. war steamer Watergeus, (Netherlands,) Capt. F. L. Geerling, Baltimore 50 hours. Has a crew of 105 men; mounts guns, (100-pounders, rifled,) and an engine of 800 horse power.

Steamship Eagle, Lawrence, Havana July 29, 1 P. M., with mdse. and passengers to Spofford, Tileston & Co. The U. S. steam sloop-of-war Oneida, Commander J. H. Stevens, arrived in Havana 29th, 10 A. M. from Galveston, and would leave same evening for New-York.

Steamer Margaret, Parks, Mobile, via Key West 8 ds., with cotton to Smith & Dunning.

Ship Energie, (Brem.,) Schmidt, Antwerp 42 ds., with mdse. and 220 passengers to Kremelberg & Co. Had light westerly winds the whole passage.

Bark Hattie Merryman, Merryman, Cow Bay 22 ds., with coal to C. B. Swain.

Bark Ocean Home, Nickerson, Remedios 9 ds., with sugar to J. E. Ward & Co.

Bark Albertina, Olmsted, Vera Cruz 19 ds., with sarsaparilla to Hargous & Co.

Brig Matilde, (Ital.,) Cafiero, Licata 60 ds., with brimstone to order.

Brig Emma, (Hanov.,) Stechman, Marseilles 48 ds., with mdse. to Ruger Bros.

Brig Wm. Henry, (of Nassau,) Burmard, Sagua 10 ds., with molasses to master.

Brig J. R. Nevius, (of Demarara,) Cole, Nuevitas 10 ds., with sugar, mahogany, etc., to Brett, Son & Co.

Brig Paragon, (of Searsport,) Hatch, Bangor 10 ds., with lumber to master.

Brig Velocity, (Br.,) Darrell, Cienfuegos 18 ds., with sugar to Darrell & Nash.

Brig Waverly, Small, Cow Bay 12 ds., with coal to Brett, Son & Co.

Schr. Graham, (of Halifax,) Sitmon, Cape Cansor 10 ds., with fish to D. R. De Wolf.

Schr. M. S. Hathaway, Cole, Lingan, C. B., 18 ds., with coal to F. Talbot & Co.

Schr. E. H. Kirk, Robinson, Baltimore 6 ds., with coal to master.

Schr. Maryland, Stirling, Baltimore 6 ds., with commissary stores to master.

Schr. Wm. Hunter, Eldridge, New-Orleans 16 ds., with cotton, etc., to Murray & Nephew.

Schr. Z. A. Paine, Jones, Eastport 8 ds., with lath, etc., to John Boynton's Son & Co.

Schr. H. P. Russell, Nickerson, New-Orleans 15 ds., cotton to Murray & Nephew.

Schr. Leocadia, ——, Newburyport.

SAILED—Steamers Monterey, H. S. Hagar, Albemarle, Dacotah, Creole.

WIND—At sunset, S. S. E., and light.

Spoken, &c.

Elliott—schr., hence for New-Orleans, July 30, lat. 36, lon. 70 50.

Washouh—wh. bark, from St. Catharine's for New-Bedford, with 100 bbls. sperm, 456 whale, 61,000 lbs. bone, July 31, Block Island bearing N. N. W.

Foreign Ports.

At Nuevitas, July 22, brigs Udola, for New-York in 3 ds.; Nellie Antrim, for do. in 2 ds.; Ellen P. Steward, for do. in 6 ds.

The Nation.

THIS DAY PUBLISHED, AUG. 3, 1865.

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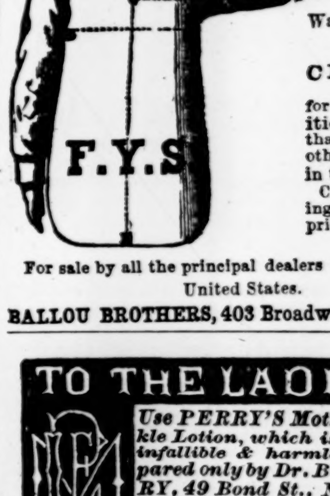

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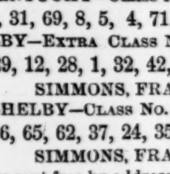

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